THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1943 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 38

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Buy Postwar Goods Now? French General Jailed; CIO Asks Limit on Hours

The World's Day—January 11, 1943

Washington: Time Pay on Future Goods Backed

A proposal to sell certificates on the installment plan for postwar delivery of consumer durable goods, such as automobiles, pianos and refrigerators, has been given the unqualified indorsement of Price Administrator Leon Henderson, but the Office of War Information emphasized that it has not been approved by the Government and is simply a "proposal under discussion at OPA."

President Roosevelt sent the following nominations to the Senate: Wiley B. Rutledge, Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Prentiss M. Brown, former Michigan Senator, to be Price Administrator; Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to be Minister to Australia; Josh Lee, former Senator from Oklahoma, to membership on the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The heaviest budget in United States history, estimated in excess of $100,000,000,000, was submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt.

National income during 1942 is expected to total $114,000,000,000, according to the Department of Commerce.

The railroads and the Pullman Company have under way a program for the conversion of about 800 railroad lounge, club, observation and parlor or chair cars into coaches or three-tier sleeping cars, disclosed the Office of Defense Transportation.

In Europe: French General Sentenced to 10 Years

Gen. De Lattre de Tassigny, charged with trying to oppose the Germans when they completed occupation of France last November, has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, according to the Vichy Radio.

A German ammunition depot at Tjoeme in Oslofjord, Norway, has been blown up and a large number of German soldiers believed killed or injured. No accusations of sabotage and no reprisals have been reported.

Fire aboard the Italian liner Saturnia caused some damage before it was extinguished. The liner reached a home port last week with Italians repatriated from Ethiopia and other parts of East Africa.

Unshackling of British prisoners captured at Dunkirk, Calais and Dieppe was reported in London in letters received from the men who said they had been unchained after being handcuffed for a month. No confirmation has come from official German quarters.

Oranges from North Africa, the first shipment to be received, brought hope to fruit-hungry Britons, although this allotment was assigned to the armed forces and it has not yet been decided whether there will be enough for the public.

Hungarian opposition to the Nazi-dominated government was admitted by the German Radio in an announcement that 78 persons went on trial at Klausenburg as the first of 664 "accused of having tried to overthrow the order of the State by force."

New England: Limit on Hours Sought in Bay State

Limit on hours and minimum pay for men workers in intrastate business in Massachusetts asked by C. I. O. legislative program; other proposals. [Page 2.]

Praising United Nations for their resistance which gave the United States a "breathing spell," Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle, Jr., addressing Greater Boston United War Fund dinner last night, warned that America must be prepared. [Page 5.]

Harvard University held unusual valedictory service yesterday as 1,400 men prepared to leave for service in U. S. Army and Navy. [Page 5.]

National: 5,000 Pennsylvania Coal Miners Return

Five thousand hard coal miners in Pennsylvania went back to work in response to pleas by Government officials and labor leaders as 19,000 others remained idle in an outlaw strike. [Financial Page.]

Waves and Spars will soon be training in the Bronx division of Hunter College, being taken over by the Navy Department as the largest training center for woman naval auxiliary officers.

Secretary of the Navy Knox has arrived in the San Francisco Bay area on a short, routine inspection trip, the 12th Naval District disclosed.

Independence Hall and its associated buildings in Philadelphia go under supervision of the U. S. National Parks Service through an agreement between the Federal Government and the City. The City retains ownership and control of the properties and agrees to consult the Director of the National Parks Service on major repairs or alterations.

Moorhead, Minn., without electric or water service as employees of the city-owned water and light plant walked out on strike to enforce a demand for wage increases and adjustment of hours.

Americas: Nazis Deny Argentine Waiver Request

In Buenos Aires, the Foreign Office said that Germany had replied with a "polite refusal" to the Argentine request for a waiver of the diplomatic immunity protecting Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, naval attaché of the German Embassy, from trial on charges of engaging in anti-Allied espionage on Argentina's neutral soil.

In Rio de Janeiro the Foreign Minister announced Brazil's adherence to the United Nations declaration of Jan. 5 that expropriations by the Axis in conquered countries would not be recognized by the Allies.

Gen. Augustin P. Justo, former Argentine President and a stanch supporter of the United Nations, passed on in Buenos Aires. [Page 3.]

Ship Launchings: Destroyer and Escort Vessel

San Francisco—The U. S. S. McCord, a destroyer named in honer of one of the Navy's lighter-than-air heroes, has been launched at the Bethlehem shipyards.

Orange, Texas—The destroyer escort U. S. S. Pillsbury, named in honor of the late Admiral John E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., was launched in the Consolidated Steel Corporation, Ltd., yard.

North Africa: French Squadron Gets U. S. Planes

The French Lafayette Escadrille has been presented with 13 American fighter planes. The squadron will fight with the RAF and United States 12th Air Force on the Tunisian front.

Orient: Extraterritorial Rights Abolished

China and the United States have signed a treaty abolishing the system of extraterritorial rights in China. A similar treaty has also been executed in Great Britain.

China is "not far from exhaustion," in its fight against Japan, according to Dr. F. S. Ho, Counsellor to the Chinese Military Mission. This explains the urgent plea for more arms and ammunition, he said.

A treaty by which Great Britain relinquishes extraterritorial rights in India has been initialed in behalf of India by the Secretary of the Indian Agency, according to word from London.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 5.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, January 11, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Editorials	18
Christian Science Services on Radio	8	Financial Pages	12, 13
Daily Features Page	17	For Children	14
		Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	8
		Radio Timetable	4
		Sports Page	15
		Theater and Arts	9
		The Home Forum	10
		Life Is Ageless and Endless (With Russian Translation)	
		Women's Club Activities	4
		Advertising	
		Amusement (grouped)	9
		Classified	15
		Restaurant (grouped)	15

Weather Predictions

SNOW WARMER COOL COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 6:01 p. m., ends Tuesday at 7:43 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:03 p. m., ends Wednesday at 7:42 a. m.

Ban on Liquor Selling After 11 P.M. Asked

Bill filed in Legislature would restrict service in restaurants, hotels and clubs to save oil.

Restaurants, hotels and clubs would be required to shut off the sale of liquor at 11 p. m. to aid fuel conservation under a bill filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives today by Rep. George Chauncey Cousens (R) of Waltham.

At present restaurants, hotels and clubs are permitted to dispense alcoholic beverages up to 1 a. m. except on Saturday nights, when they must close at midnight.

For the first time in many days, range oil peddlers were receiving full loads from suppliers in the Boston district today, as a result of a considerable new shipment of kerosene to the city. Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State emergency fuel conservator, said the shipment will be followed by the early arrival of others just as large, though he declined to say just how large amounts had been received or were expected.

License numbers of 935 suspected violators of the pleasure-driving regulation were turned in today to the State Office of Price Administration for further action. In addition, 119 cases were reported where the drivers had been contacted and had admitted or were found to be guilty of violation.

This marks only the beginning of the enforcement of the regulation and represents returns from 17 cities and towns, including Boston. Between six and 10 localities are still to be heard from, and as yet the reports have come only from OPA inspectors; the police are still to be heard from.

Edward O. Proctor, State OPA attorney, asserted today that questionnaires will be sent immediately to owners of the 935 suspected cars, to ascertain whether they were being used for pleasure or otherwise. The 119 certain cases are being turned over to local ration boards, for decision. The result will be either suspension of the gasoline ration, tailoring of it, or removal of it entirely, Mr. Proctor said.

In Boston 390 numbers were taken by OPA men, and 72 drivers contacted and found to be violators.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island this week end suggested the closing of all stores, factories and other establishments in that State not engaged in war work, two full days each week to save fuel; but his suggestion was meeting with only limited success this morning. Merchants associations and boards of trade in the principal cities of the State voted approval of the Governor's suggestion and recommended he issue a mandatory order. Individual business owners, however, in some cases protested that they used coal and that to close down would work serious hardship on their business. Others pointed out that a 40-degree temperature would have to be maintained during closing, in order to comply with fire insurance regulations.

Latest object of concern in the

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Allies Destroy 138 Japanese Airplanes; 100-Billion-Dollar Budget to Congress; U. S. Treaty Gives Up Rights in China

Special courts, placing of troops and other privileges are among those abandoned.

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 11 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek telegraphed President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill today to express "the gratification of the Chinese Government and people" over the signing of treaties whereby the Western Powers gave up their extraterritorial rights in China.

"This is to me a signal proof of solidarity among the United Nations not only for the purpose of war but also for winning the peace," the Chinese leader said.

Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, who signed the Chinese-British treaty here for China, sent similar messages to Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—President Roosevelt's strong words of encouragement to China in his annual message last week were given new importance today by the signing of a treaty between the United States and China at the State Department here renouncing American extraterritorial rights in China.

Under the treaty the United States in effect recognizes the full sovereignty of China for the first time. Great Britain is understood to be concluding a similar treaty with China. When the American treaty takes effect it will end special courts, the stationing of troops and naval vessels in China, the international status of Shanghai, Amoy and the diplomatic quarter at Peiping so far as Americans are concerned.

The treaty was signed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and by the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wei Tao-ming. The full text will not be made public until ratification, but the substance was made public by the State Department as stated above.

Improvement in Relations

Signature of the treaty comes as part of a general improvement in Anglo-Chinese relations and understandings. There have been periods during the past 12 months when Washington was too busy with other fronts to pay the amount of attention to China which China felt its predicament deserved.

There is still far from complete harmony of views between Chungking and Washington about how best to win the war. But the gap has narrowed perceptibly in recent weeks. Washington is feeling more concerned about China, and doing more about it, and Chungking is showing a new appreciation of the reasons for delay.

The biggest dose of encourage-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Allied bombers sink 3 Japanese troopships; Soviet makes gains in Caucasus.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Destruction of 138 Japanese planes during three or four days of a running fight over a convoy from Lae in New Guinea proves the completeness of Allied domination of the air in General MacArthur's territory.

Failing to bring provisions and reinforcements to the remnants of the Buna-Gona army, now encircled at Sananda, the Japanese appear to have attempted to move a convoy to Lae, 150 miles to the northwest. It was in driving the convoy from that base that the main destruction of the planes took place.

Liberators, Catalinas, and Flying Fortresses seem to have taken turn about in relays with Australian Beaufighters and American Mitchells in keeping a barrage of bombs dropping on the convoy and fighting off the Zeros protecting it.

Three troopships were sunk and two more direct hits were scored in this around-the-clock assault, which was accompanied by heavy bombings of the Japanese bases at Finschhafen, Magang, and Wewak.

In Russia, the Germans evidently were making a vigorous effort to stabilize the front with strong counter-attacks which have slowed down the Russian advance. The only appreciable Soviet move forward was in the Caucasus where the Red Army came near encircling Georgievsk, an important railroad city on the Baku-Rostov line. Georgievskaya, four miles south, was taken.

In the Caucasus, the German High Command apparently is reconciled to a withdrawal, which would reduce the dangerously extended salient to Mozdok. The Germans already have pulled back 75 miles from that point. But some 300 miles farther north, where the Russian advance had come within 60 miles of Rostov, threatening to cut off the northern supply lines of all Germans south of that port, a strong resistance has developed. Much depends on the number of General Zhukoff's reserves as to whether the Germans can hope to keep open that 60-mile corridor until spring.

The North African fronts remained quiescent, except for the Allied bombers which have been turning special attention to Gabès and Kebili, 200 miles south of Tunis. Since these points would be on Marshal Rommel's line of advance, assuming that he decided to attempt to join hands with the Germans in Tunis, it is possible that these bombings look to developments expected in the near future. Gabès is a port through which supplies for a retreating Rommel might well be routed.

One item of news that may have a bearing on future events in Africa is the Spanish report of a large concentration of Allied shipping off Gibraltar.

Associated Press from United States Navy; Associated Press

'Victory Is Achieved by—Sacrifice'

Upper: Wading in ice-choked water to the armpits, United States Navy ground crew members guide a PBY patrol bomber to its Alaskan base as the pilot directs task from cockpit and a crew member sits on wing tip. Line from tractor ashore hauls craft toward land. Lower: American soldiers and natives put an Army "peep," which ran off a New Guinea jungle trail, back on the road again. A "peep" can negotiate any ordinary terrain.

President warns nation that in total war the "days ahead must be harsh."

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—In submitting to Congress today the greatest budget of all history, President Roosevelt warned the nation that "there is no easy, pleasant way to wage total war" and added, of the days ahead; "of necessity, the program must be harsh."

With this keynote, the budget which he submitted calls for a $108,903,047,923 expenditure program, additional taxation or compulsory saving in the new year of 16 billion dollars, on top of taxes already the highest in history, and the prospective manpower mobilization in the current calendar year of another 6,000,000 workers for the armed services and war production, over those already drawn from industry.

Contemplating these mighty sacrifices, Mr. Roosevelt told Congress that America is engaged in contest "for national existence."

"Total war is a grim reality. It means the dedication of our lives and resources to a single objective: victory," he said.

Ratio on Increase

Under the fiscal program now contemplated, the country will raise its ratio of federal receipts to expenditures from the current 34 per cent, to 50 per cent in the fiscal year 1944.

In his annual budget seminar with the press Saturday morning, which preceded transmission of his message today, Mr. Roosevelt frankly stated that the new program represents the highest possible production which it is believed the tools of the country can achieve in the year ahead.

This is the limiting factor on the size of the budget. The amounts for which Army and Navy officials ask have been limited, to some degree, he said, by the belief that the capacity of the country cannot produce greater output by larger expenditures. Otherwise larger expenditures would have been sought. For this reason, in his message Mr. Roosevelt called the program "a maximum budget."

"Victory cannot be bought with any amount of money, however large," he said; "victory is achieved by the blood of soldiers, the sweat of working men and women, and the sacrifice of all people.

"Billion-Dollar Country"

"But a 100-billion dollar expenditure program does reflect a national effort of gigantic magnitude."

The magnitude of the new budget appears against past expenditures. At the start of the century in 1900, appropriations for all governmental expenditures first reached one billion dollars and the defensive phrase was coined that "this is a billion-dollar country." In the most expensive year of World War I, a total of 27 billion dollars was voted, and the country gasped.

Nevertheless, in his message today, President Roosevelt solemnly assured the country that the debt would be paid off, without inflation, particularly if the new program is "implemented by adequate legislation, increasing taxation, savings, or both."

The nation today, the President declared is "soundly solvent." Because of the unavoidable magnitude of interest-bearing debt however, he said, "taxes probably never will revert to their prewar level."

National Income Rises

On the brighter side, Mr. Roosevelt emphasized how the war boom has increased national income, from which new taxes now may be sucked. Indeed, it would be dangerous not to impose heavy taxes, he indicated in more than one place, lest an inflationary spiral get under way in spite of price controls.

Mr. Roosevelt's message was more than a budget statement and at many points supplemented and amplified parts of his annual message delivered in person last week. He entered a strong defense for the Administration's handling of the war at many points, and went into details not often carried in a budget message. His tone was conciliatory and moderate, as in the annual message, and again and again controversial fiscal demands which have been urged in previous New Deal budget messages, were dropped.

Mr. Roosevelt did not even resume his plea for the abolition of "tax-exempt securities" and he gave approval of any reasonable proposals for a "pay-as-you-go" tax plan which is popular with Congress just now. The tone was

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Rutledge Named to High Court; Flynn Nomination Attacked

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The evidence quickly multiplied today to show that President Roosevelt's nomination of his former campaign manager and Tammany Hall politician, Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia and personal ambassador to the Southwest Pacific will find rough going on the Hill, and Senate approval can by no means be taken for granted.

Republican leaders indicated immediately that they would challenge the wisdom and propriety of the appointment of the former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee to such a significant diplomatic post, although the President's other nominations today appeared to evoke no marked opposition. They were:

Justice Wiley Blount Rutledge of the Federal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to succeed James F. Byrnes, now Director of Economic Stabilization, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Premature Announcement

Prentiss M. Brown, former Democratic Senator of Michigan, as Director of the Office of Price Administration, succeeding Leon Henderson who has resigned.

Josh Lee, defeated Democratic Senator from Oklahoma, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The eager and premature announcement of his nomination by Mr. Flynn in New York last week end has caused the White House no little embarrassment and is not calculated to help the cause of Senate approval.

Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, put as good a face as possible on the situation this morning. Mr. Flynn, who did quite well as a Tammany Bronx leader, began his pre-diplomatic career with two violations of protocol. He announced his own appointment instead of permitting the President to announce it, and he announced it before its submission to the Senate. The policy of the White House is never to reveal publicly a diplomatic nomination until it has been received by the Senate, which must pass upon it.

Mr. Early's story is—and he is either stuck with it or is certainly sticking to it with inscrutable aplomb—that when members of the Democratic National Committee began pressing Mr. Flynn to know why he was resigning as the party's Committee Chairman, he called the White House to find out what, if anything, he should say.

Mr. Flynn was erroneously told, Mr. Early explained to correspondents, by a White House attaché, that the nomination was going to the Senate on Friday. Hence Mr. Flynn did his own announcing. The nominaton wasn't going to the Senate on Friday. It didn't go on Friday. The Senate didn't meet on Friday. And thus Mr. Flynn was away on his new job, almost, before it was announced, before it

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

South Pacific:

138 Japanese Planes Shot Down

American and Australian airmen, relentlessly pursuing a Japanese convoy fleeing from Lae, New Guinea, Sunday increased to 138 the number of Japanese planes put out of action in the most destructive purely aerial beating yet given the enemy in the Southwest Pacific.

To the score of three troop transports already sunk, they added direct hits, with results unannounced, on two more ships.

The aerial defeat, regarded as possibly the most extensive given

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Rumania Close to Climax Of Military and Trade Crisis

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 10, Delayed. (AP)—Advices from Rumania said today that unrest in that country had reached such a stage that the Antonescu Government had been forced to create four new divisions of internal security troops.

These reports asserted that popular mistrust of the Rumanian Government, arising from reverses in Russia, was the reason for the unrest.

The size of the divisions was not specified but the advices said they were created from the gendarmerie and local police and it was assumed each had probably in the neighborhood of 10,000 men each at least.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 11—Reports reaching Lisbon through the almost impenetrable veil of Axis censorship indicate that Rumania is facing one of its gravest military and economic crises since it entered the war. However, it is wise to treat with considerable reserve a large proportion of the rumors in circulation in Europe in the past 48 hours in reference to events in that country.

Authoritative circles outside Rumania, for instance, cast doubt on reports that Horia Sima, Iron Guard leader, has been arrested in Italy and there is as yet no confirmation here of the arrest of Dr. Juliu Maniu, peasant leader, who led agitation 10 months ago to take Rumania out of the Axis, although it is known that the Germans have demanded it three times in the past couple of months and recently they arrested his nephew.

It is also understood that manifestos signed by Mr. Sima have been circulated in Bucharest, but Mr. Sima himself was last heard of in Berlin having traveled from Rostock.

[Reports reaching Bern, Switzerland, on Jan. 8, according to the Associated Press, said that Dr. Maniu was among the 4,000 persons arrested in a new purge of the old Iron Guard after an attempted Christmas Eve putsch. Eighty persons already have been executed, it was said. Horia Sima, according to these reports, was taken into custody in Italy while seeking to return to Rumania from Germany to lead the revolt, and his wife was said to have been seized in Bucharest.]

Wide Sabotage Confirmed

The facts actually confirmed include very greatly increased sabotage, particularly in Bucharest and Cernauti while the German guard in the Ploesti oil zone was

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Eisenhower Hails Yugoslav 'Immortals'

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 11

The Yugoslav Information Bureau said today that Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had sent Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch a message expressing the hope that his guerrilla fighters would enjoy continued success against Axis forces in Yugoslavia.

The message from the American commander of the Allied forces in North Africa was quoted by the Bureau as follows:

"American forces in Europe and the United States congratulate their comrades in arms, the immortal and courageous Yugoslav units under your brilliant command.

"Your immortal warriors, united on their mother soil and determined to drive out the invader with a noble spirit of sacrifice, serve the common cause of the United Nations. May the new year bring them every success."

C.I.O. Joins Union Move For State Wage-Hour Law

Fixing of maximum hours and minimum wages for men workers in restaurants, hotels, garages, laundries, taxicab driving and other intrastate businesses of Massachusetts has now the active backing of both wings of the labor movement.

In adopting its legislative program for 1943, the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Massachusetts indorsed a state wage-hour law, similar to the federal wage-hour act which covers over 15,000,000 employees in interstate business.

The legislative session two years ago brought the first test here of a state bill patterned on the federal law. The bill passed the House but failed in the Senate. It provided for a maximum work week of 48 hours and minimum pay of 30 cents an hour. The bill was sponsored by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which has filed it again for the present session.

Women and Minors Covered

Women and minors in Massachusetts already have a minimum wage law, covering intrastate business, and would not be affected by the new proposal.

Support of liberalization of the State Unemployment Insurance Law will also be strengthened by the new C. I. O. program, it is forecast. The C. I. O. asks that the weekly maximum paid to the eligible jobless be raised from the present $15 a week to $20. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his message last week recommended raising the maximum rate.

The period through which payments could be made to the unemployed would be extended from the present 20 weeks to 26. The merit rating system, which enables employers to have their tax reduced according to what they have been able to accomplish in stabilizing employment, would be abolished.

Payment of benefits would also be authorized to workers made idle by strikes to which they are not a party, and opportunity for benefits opened to workers who voluntarily quit because of substandard conditions in the plants. At present the worker who quits is disqualified for unemployment benefits. On these points the A. F. of L. is also agreed.

For Other Benefits

In addition, the C. I. O. called for benefits to be paid to workers because of illness and enlargement of the insurance system to include farm laborers and domestic help. The A. F. of L. believes such steps are more likely to come through federal legislation.

State funds for nurseries for children of women in war work were also asked by the Massachusetts C. I. O. Council. The Governor has set up a commission to promote such nurseries. The C. I. O. urged in addition the passage of anti-discrimination bills to eliminate discrimination in public or private employment because of race, creed or color.

Meins to Take Saltonstall Place At Transit Parley

Massachusetts Public Utilities Commissioner Carroll Meins will represent Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at a conference called by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, to discuss transportation, housing, and recreation problems of the 50,000 Hingham and Fore River shipyard workers, it has been announced.

No date for the conference has been set, but it is expected to be held before Jan. 22 when No. 4 gasoline coupons go into effect.

The union hopes that the present transportation bottleneck between Quincy and Boston will be solved by the conference. A proper solution, the union believes, will save from 5,000 to 10,000 gallons of gasoline in this area daily.

Use of Nantasket boats for transporting workers from Boston to Hingham and solution of the problem of free or paid parking will also be considered by the conference.

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Jan. 15—Last day to obtain a No. 1 ration book.

Jan. 21—Last day for use of No. 3 coupon in A gasoline ration books.

Jan. 28—Until this date, No 2 fuel oil coupons are valid and are good for 10 gallons each.

Jan. 31—Deadline for tire inspection and for use of No 10 sugar ration stamp

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good until this date.

Bates to Graduate Class at Special Exercises Jan. 24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Jan. 11—For the first time in its history, Bates College will hold a special convocation for graduating seniors, it has been announced. Nearly 50 men and women will receive degrees at the special exercises to be held in the College Chapel at 2 o'clock Jan. 24.

The graduates, members of the Class of 1943, are the first group to receive degrees in advance of the normal graduation date as a result of the accelerated program adopted at Bates last year. The students were among those who attended the 10-week undergraduate session inaugurated last summer.

Although the complete program has not yet been announced, it will include an address to the seniors by Clifton D. Gray, President of Bates, and brief talks by two of the graduating students.

The new semester will open Jan. 25. A large number of new courses, designed primarily for war preparation, will be available to students.

COMING

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JANUARY 16, 1943

FROM PRAIRIE TO CANADIAN LEADERSHIP
By Bruce Hutchison
Portrait of John Bracken, who is well equipped for the first duty of a Canadian statesman, which is to work out practicable compromises between the extremely diverse interests of a large and sprawling nation.

TESTING GROUND FOR THE ATLANTIC CHARTER
By James G. Wingo
Discussion of the present status of the Philippines and their hopes for independence in the face of Japanese occupation.

IN AN AIR-RAID SHELTER DICKENS BUILT
By Melita Spraggs
A visit to Gad's Hill Place in Kent, Charles Dickens' historic home, where the Royal Navy has quartered its Wrens.

ATTORNEYS FOR THE DEMOCRACIES
By Dr. William E. Masterson
The legal profession must play a leading role in the drama of nations making peace, and alert lawyers are showing a willingness and determination to assist the democracies of the world through their greatest crisis.

WINTER'S HEAD IS CROWNED WITH JEWELS
By Henricks Hodge
A trip to the winter woodland has produced pictures and descriptions of winter forms, a mine of beauty which is free to the seeker.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section as checked below, for which I enclose remittance.
One Year—$12.00 ☐ 6 months—$6.00 ☐ 3 Months—$3.00 ☐ Saturday Issue Only, Including the Weekly Magazine Section: 1 Year—$2.60 ☐ Special offer—6 Saturday Issues for 25c ☐

Name .....
Address .....
City and State MS-163

No. 2 Ration Books Flow From Presses

By a Staff Photographer

Part of Huge Printing Job Being Done in Greater Boston Plant

The last of 4,000,000 copies of War Ration Book No. 2 were rolling off the presses of a Greater Boston printing plant, it was disclosed today by the Regional Office of War Information. The local plant is one of 19 similar establishments throughout the country engaged in full production of the new point-system ration books. More than 150,000,000 copies of the book—said by the Government Printing Office to be the biggest job of its kind in the history of the country, and perhaps in the world—will have been printed when the job is finished. On the left, sheets of stamps and the cover of the ration book are being collated with the covers, and later inspected by girl workers who gather the stacks of books as they flow from the machine. On the right: How Mrs. American Housewife will look when she does her shopping in the near future, with the No. 2 Ration Book handy at all times.

Draft Delinquents Must 'Square' With Boards

In a drive to eliminate Selective Service delinquents, Massachusetts headquarters of the draft system today asked all local boards to report by Jan. 13 all those listed as delinquent.

Boards were reminded that after Feb. 1 every registrant who did not have his notice of classification and his registration certificate in his possession at all times may be caused "embarrassment, inconvenience, and possibly prosecution."

Today's order sought to help the United States District Attorney and the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation bring their records up to date.

Many persons previously listed as delinquent may already have entered armed service or may have squared themselves with their local boards, Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Selective Service Director, pointed out.

During January, all persons may voluntarily square themselves with their boards, which may then request such names to be dropped from any list filed with the district attorney.

Those delinquent, it was stressed, are those who have failed to keep the local board informed of their current address and whose whereabouts are unknown, thus preventing or delaying the filing of questionnaires, classification, physical examination, or induction.

In future, names of all delinquents will be given to the press, "to the end that the resulting publicity may cause such delinquents to report voluntarily."

Those now over 38 years of age, beyond the draft age, are not by that fact entitled to be cleared of delinquency, the Colonel said.

The boards were also reminded that within six months of registering, each registrant should receive his notice of classification.

Maximum of five years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine is the penalty which may be meted out to delinquents convicted in court, Colonel Smith said.

More Waacs Enroll

In a record-breaking group, 99 New England enrollees in the expanding Women's Army Auxiliary Corps left Boston Saturday for training centers at Daytona Beach, Fla., and Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Included were 41 from the Boston area.

War Activities in New England

Naval Flight Cadets

Fifty Naval Aviation Cadets from New England who have completed civilian pilot training have been assigned to the Navy's Flight Preparatory School at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

The group will receive three weeks of refresher ground instruction, mathematics, physics, meteorology, and related subjects, prior to assignment to Pre-Flight School at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Specialists Wanted

Specialists over 38 years of age whom the Army wants now include male stenographers, instrument repairmen, electricians, and radial-engine mechanics for the Ordnance Department; radio mechanics and radio operators for the Air Forces; and communications experts for the Signal Corps.

Stenographers may be qualified for either general or limited service, and they may be accepted up through 54 years of age if they have had previous Army service, the First Service Command announced.

Canal Zone Ahead

The Civil Service Commission today renewed its call for first- second- and third-class mechanics and skilled helpers for work in the Panama Canal Zone.

Applicants should be between 20 and 55, except helpers, who should be between 18 and 35, the Commission ruled.

No applicants as helpers will be received from those classified as 1-A in Selective Service, nor from employees in war industry unless applying for a more skilled job.

"Pay rates are maximum," it was announced, with time and a half for all time over 40 hours. Families may not accompany men, but the Government provides bachelor quarters and board at "reasonable rates," it was pointed out. The Government pays transportation to the Zone.

"It is the patriotic duty of every able-bodied citizen who can be made available to apply for these positions," the Commission declared.

More E Awards

Among firms recently awarded the Army-Navy E pennant for outstanding war production in New England are: Arter Grinding Machine Company, Worcester, Mass.; Boston Gear Works, North Quincy, Mass.; Bridgeport Fabrics, Inc., two plants in Bridgeport, Conn.; National Carbon Company, Bennington, Vt., and Westinghouse Electric Company, East Springfield, Mass.

Speed Asked For Postwar 'Cushion' Plan

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today called upon legislative leaders to hasten action on his inaugural recommendation that municipalities set up reserves "to build a cushion against postwar shocks."

Following a conference with Jarvis Hunt, President of the State Senate, and Rudolph F. King, Speaker of the House, the Governor said he had discussed with them the matter of reserve funds for municipal governments, and urged them to get legislation under way as soon as possible.

Governor Saltonstall explained that many of the cities and towns are now working out their financial programs for the year, and said he would like to have the legislation adopted so that the towns can make provision for the reserve when considering appropriations at the coming town meetings, which usually are held in February and March.

In his inaugural, the Governor said: "It is better to prepare now for the future than to borrow heavily later. General or special reserves may be set up and duly protected against premature or uneconomical expenditures."

The Governor said he told the legislative leaders that he hoped to have his seven months' budget ready this afternoon.

Asked about the possibility of an appointment to the Boston Municipal Court to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of F. Delano Putnam, Chief Justice of the Court, the Governor said that the Executive Council would not meet this week, and that he was not sure that the appointment would be made next week.

Two-Day Mercantile Closing Plan Tried Out in Part by Pawtucket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 11—Gov. J. Howard McGrath's proposal that all stores, factories and other establishments not engaged on war work close two full days a week to save coal and fuel oil went into effect in a limited way in Pawtucket this morning, but elsewhere in the State merchants awaited a clear explanation of the program.

Liquor stores were reported open for business as usual in Pawtucket today.

Theaters were also reported operating as usual. Principal objection to the closing plan has come from the theater owners who point out that most of their buildings are heated by coal and that the two-day closing would work a serious hardship on their business.

The majority of the other stores in the downtown area were shut.

The closing was approved last week by the Pawtucket Retail Merchants Council which voted to go on the "five-day-week plan" voluntarily without waiting for a mandatory order from the Governor.

Meanwhile the Retail Trade Board in Providence, the Woonsocket Retail Trade Board, and many other business associations in Rhode Island indorsed the Governor's plan and urged that he make it mandatory.

Governor McGrath is believed to have sufficient authority under his emergency powers to order the five-day week plan into effect. So far, however, he has merely made a proposal and intimated that he might make the plan mandatory later on.

Frederick C. Freeman, President of the Providence Gas Company, estimated the closing would save only about 10 per cent of the fuel normally consumed. He pointed out, however, that many establishments would have to maintain a temperature of at least 40 degrees to comply with fire insurance regulations.

The Governor's proposal would apply to all the schools in the State, as well as to all commercial enterprises not engaged in war work. During the last war a similar program was in effect, when all stores in Providence were closed on Mondays.

Business Week Of 5 Days for R. I.

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., Jan. 11

Gov. J. Howard McGrath's office announced today that a five-day business week plan to save fuel will become effective next Monday. An order to that effect is being prepared.

State OPA Director Christopher Del Sesto said in his opinion that commercial and industrial buildings heated by oil will have to close three days a week instead of two for those heated by coal.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A talk on "Techniques in Prints" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

A recital will be given by Frances Brockman, violinist, and David Bacon, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

Third in a series of motion pictures on Russia, "Alexander Nevsky," depicting the 13th century battles of the German invaders, at the Winchester Public Library, at 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 9
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

SNOW WARMER COOL COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Not so cold tonight. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Not so cold tonight.

New Hampshire: Not quite so cold tonight, with snow flurries in mountains of north portion.

Vermont: Not quite so cold, with snow flurries in the mountains tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 4:05 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Tuesday 4:40 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

CBS Church Program On Christian Science

Walter E. Young of Boston will conduct the program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Jan. 17, at 10 a. m., E. W. T., from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. His subject will be "Spiritual Courage."

Miss Blanche Haskell, soloist, will sing Hymns 77, "God is my strong salvation," and 320, "Supreme in wisdom as in power, The Rock of Ages stands," in the Christian Science Hymnal; and the solo, "Fear not ye, O Israel," by Dudley Buck. She will be accompanied by Miss Gertrude R. Litchfield, organist.

This program will originate from Station WEEI, the Boston outlet of the Columbia network, and will be given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Postal Employee Held for Thefts

Charged with the theft of a special delivery letter from the Boston Post Office last Saturday addressed to the Public Loan Corporation, Joseph L. Slattery of Dorchester, a postal employee, was today arraigned before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers in the Federal Building. He was held in $1,000 bail without surety for the Grand Jury on recommendation of Assistant United States Attorney Joseph J. Tottlieb.

Postal Inspector A. E. Kelleher testified that the defendant had confessed taking not less than 30 letters since last June, which netted about $90 cash. When checks, instead of money, were found, they were destroyed, Inspector Kelleher told the Court.

N. E. Food Officer Sees Duties As People's Problem

Louis Gay Balsam of Cambridge, sometime professor of sociology and superintendent of Indian reservations, today assumed his responsibilities of the New England Food Rationing Officer, an appointment which followed several months' service as regional rationing executive for the six New England states.

Mr. Balsam, a native of Wrentham and a former professor at Clark University, Worcester, said:

"I feel I'm being hired by the people of New England to do administrative work for them and to co-ordinate work they want done. I believe this is a people's problem, not merely an administrative and governmental function that is being handed to the people."

Administration of rationing in foodstuffs was part of Mr. Balsam's responsibilities as a superintendent of Indian reservations. He has also served as dean of men and professor of sociology at Reed College, Portland, Ore., and as a sociology instructor at Harvard.

Lillian Stone

Mrs. Lillian Stone, who passed on yesterday in Melrose, had been associated for a number of years in the real estate business with her son, Robert J. W. Stone, of that city.

For the past 37 years she has been a member of the First Methodist Church of Melrose, where she has been active in all departments. She was a former President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Malden Young Men's Christian Association, and was the first President of the Malden and Melrose Florence Crittenton League, serving for eight years. She also served at various times as President of the Malden Women's Christian Temperance Union, President of the Melrose Woman's Christian Temperance Union, State Superintendent of Purity of Art and Literature of the W. C. T. U., and President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Melrose Y. M. C. A.

She was also a member of the Eastern Star, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the American Legion Auxiliary.

Governor Hails Equality At Opening of J.W.B. Club

"Every time we open a new servicemen's center, dedicated to the American principle of racial and religious equality, we put a lie to the Nazi doctrine of racial supremacy," declared Gov. Leverett Saltonstall yesterday at opening ceremonies for the "Boston J. W. B. Army and Navy Club," at 17 Commonwealth Avenue.

Operated by the Jewish Welfare Board, the new unit makes 17 recreational centers for servicemen in Greater Boston now under the Boston USO-Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

"Just as brotherhood is the symbol of American democracy," said the Governor, "so is hate the symbol of Naziism. Two years ago, before we entered the war, Adolf Hitler believed that his plan of 'divide and conquer' would succeed in immobilizing American strength as it had succeeded in France, Poland, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere in Europe. By disseminating anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic, anti-religious propaganda, Hitler thought that he could spread racial and religious hatred in this country and thus undermine confidence in government.

"The Führer thought we were pretty gullible. He thought we would be suckers for every lie Dr. Goebbels propagandized. But we awoke to the danger in time, and we are giving our answer in the way that will hurt Hitler most—through an Army and Navy of some 10,000,000 of our finest young men. We—soldier and civilian—are prepared to fight the Axis dictatorship until they are completely crushed.

All Are United

"The America that Hitler thought was vulnerable because of many racial strains that make it up," continued the Governor, "has been proven stronger by these very diversities. All of us, no matter what our racial background, no matter what our religious faith, are united in a unity of purpose—the destruction of dictatorships and the preservation of democracy.

"With this in mind, it is eminently fitting that every strain in American society should make a contribution to the welfare and well-being of our growing Army and Navy."

Referring also to 30 other USO centers throughout the State, the Governor noted that this Club "will be completely nonsectarian. Men of all faiths, will be welcomed here as the guests of the Boston Jewish Community. I cannot help but feel that the cause of good will and better understanding between all Americans is advanced by such nonsectarian undertakings.

"In fact, one of the long-range benefits of this terrible war is that 10,000,000 young men of diverse backgrounds are living in close proximity to one another, and thus developing a truer understanding of each other. For the American Army is an army of all peoples—Catholic, Protestant and Jew—white and black—native-born and foreign-born. Each group among us is contributing its full share to the soldiers of democracy, and anyone who says anything to the contrary is misinformed or malicious—a Nazi agent or a Nazi stooge."

Tobin Speaks

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin also spoke at the center's opening, paying tribute to the men and women who financed it through the "Combined Jewish Appeal of Boston."

The center's scheduled program for the first week is: Monday evening, Open House; Tuesday evening, Night Club Night; Wednesday evening, informal dance; Thursday evening, sports-celebrity guests and informal get-together; Friday evening, Open House; and Saturday evening, formal dance.

Other speakers at the dedication program included: Ernest Johnson, director of the Soldiers and Sailors Committee of Greater Boston; Israel Friedlander, chairman of the 1942 Combined Jewish Appeal; Lieut. Matt C. Huppuch, representing Rear-Admiral Wilson Brown, commandant of the First Naval District; Lieut.-Col. Sampson Cohen, representing Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command; Herbert B. Ehrmann, chairman of the Army and Navy Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board of New England; Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz, chairman of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston; and Judge A. K. Cohen, First Vice-President of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies.

Albert Hurwitz, chairman of the Boston's J. W. B. Army and Navy Committee, acted in behalf of the Jewish community in handing the Club over to Paul Simons, chairman of the Management Committee. Jacob L. Wiseman was chairman of the dedication program committee.

Plenty of Oil for Peddlers

Continued from Page 1

oil shortage picture is illuminating gas, it was learned today from Carroll L. Meins, chairman of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities. It transpires that since 35 to 40 per cent of all the gas consumed in the Bay State is manufactured from oil, the two fuels must be regarded as one problem.

Mr. Meins disclosed today that his office has already held conferences with officials of the War Production Board in Washington to determine possible means of dealing with a gas shortage if one develops.

Gas Shut Off

That such shortage might occur seemed evident following the recent shutting off of the gas supply in and around Worcester for two hours. The stock of gas had gotten so low that the tanks had to be given time to build up pressure again.

No satisfactory method of rationing gas has yet been worked out, Mr. Meins admitted, although experts have been considering the problem since last August, when a WPB order limited the use of manufactured gas throughout the country. He said that a system of priorities would probably be invoked which would give householders first consideration, should an acute shortage appear imminent.

The bulk of the gas is used by heavy industry in producing intense degrees of heat for special purposes, Mr. Meins revealed. Next largest channel of use is the household cookstove. When the December cold snap and fuel-oil crisis forced people to turn on the gas stove for warmth, gas stocks sank to a dangerously low level, Mr. Meins pointed out, and warned that repetition of the extraordinary drain on gas would necessitate drastic action.

Price Rise Sought

An increase of one and one-half cents a gallon in the price of gasoline will be asked by Eastern States gasoline dealers. Meeting at New York City, the conference, which represents 70,000 service stations in the 17 Eastern Seaboard States, voted yesterday to request necessary authorization for the price rise from the Office of Price Administration.

It also passed a resolution asking the War Production Board to limit business hours of gasoline stations to 54 hours a week. It recommended, moreover, that large companies stop purchasing gasoline for their own tanks to be distributed to employees, on the grounds that the gasoline should all go to regular retail service stations.

Sol A. Herzog, general counsel for the conference, declared that "the collapse of the ability of the industry to continue servicing motor vehicles is threatened because of the price margin situation." He added that a 54-hour week would permit stations to operate on a single shift. He predicted that premium gasoline would not be available after the next few days, on the Eastern Seaboard, and suggested that the executive committee of the conference at a meeting Feb. 14 in Wilmington, Del., consider recommending a ban on all Sunday automobile driving for whatever purpose.

Uniform Rules

Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland has asked the Petroleum Administrator for War or some other agency of the Federal Government to issue uniform regulations for all the Atlantic States on closing of public and nonessential buildings to conserve fuel. He made the request, he said, not only as Governor of Maryland but as President of the Governors' Council, a branch of the Council of State Governments, and in the belief that all the Eastern States should co-operate in whatever conservation measures were suggested by Washington.

Leo H. McCormick, Maryland's OPA director, told Governor O'Conor that "the Federal Government has decided not to dictate at this time methods of fuel conservation to State and Municipal governments or to private industries. Adjustments which necessarily follow the ration program are left up to the ingenuity of those affected. Any methods which may be devised to bring about ever increasing conservation of existing supplies will be welcomed." The Governor, however, it was understood, had already wired Harold L. Ickes.

Tobin to Testify

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston returned to Washington to testify tomorrow before the Senate committee investigating the Eastern oil shortage. Chief witness tomorrow will be Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City, who has announced that he will have a plan to present which will result in delivery of an additional 100,000 barrels of petroleum a day to the East Coast. The New York Mayor said he would have with him the Mayors of several Eastern cities who would also testify.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICEMEN'S CENTER

MEZZANINE FLOOR

LITTLE BUILDING, 80 BOYLSTON STREET

All Servicemen and Servicewomen Welcome

Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
Sundays— 1 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Politics and Economic Planning Clashing in State Legislatures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11—Politics will clash head-on with wise economic planning, perhaps not for the first time, but certainly in a vigorous and far-reaching way this year, as many of the State Legislatures now convening get down to the job of deciding what to do with surplus funds.

It's almost a unique situation—with the books of so many States showing large unused funds in general and reserve accounts. The temptation, when one looks at this money from the viewpoint of an officeholder who must please his constituents in order to stay in office, is often either to give it back to them in some way, or reduce taxes. That's the political side.

The wise economic planning side, pointed out by independent experts in this field here, brings out such things as the need to avoid inflationary action, and the possibility that things may not be quite as rosy in the next few years to come.

As a consumer and taxpayer—which you are, all in one, especially in the 23 States with sales taxes—you might be inclined to side with the legislator who proposes that the sales tax be cut and that the surplus funds be given to the schools or back to the cities for civilian defense. And that, of course, is just what that legislator figures. It's good politics.

But if you are not only a consumer and taxpayer, but also an informed and forward-looking citizen, these tax experts say, you would realize that in the end such a move might not save you anything, for, it is pointed out, to increase the buying public's buying power right now would inspire further inflation, which means higher prices.

No, the experts insist, the thing to do is to buy federal bonds or pay off debts, or both.

Illinois is a good case in point. The State at the end of the fiscal year closing June 30, 1942, had a surplus of $65,000,000 in its general and reserve funds. Ten years ago those books showed nothing much but a lot of red figures.

The surplus has come primarily through increases in income from the sales tax. This surplus began to build up over the recent recovery years when the State collected a 3 per cent tax on retail sales. At the end of the 1941 fiscal year the excess of collections over disbursements for that year alone amounted to over $12,000,000.

At the beginning of the 1942 fiscal year the sales tax was cut to 2 per cent, and in place of that one cent there were added new or increased taxes on cigarettes, crude oil production, and liquor. The income from those new taxes was enough to more than offset a decrease in sales tax income, so at the end of the 1942 fiscal year the surplus for the year was $45,228,277.

Meanwhile, accounts carrying funds for unemployment compensation and other thrusts also built up an accumulated surplus of more than $65,000,000, disbursements for unemployment compensation in 1942 being only $33,400,000, compared with income to this fund of $96,676,984. This surplus is not included in talk about the State's general and reserve fund surplus, for of course it is in the nature of a trust and can be spent for nothing else.

In any event the Illinois Legislature as it convenes this month in Springfield finds a total usable surplus of around $65,000,000, and heads have been together now for months figuring out ways to dispose of it.

Gov. Dwight W. Green originally proposed that it simply be held intact, for he feels that revenues may not be coming in as fast in the next few years, and that anyway the money will be needed for postwar "cushioning" purposes.

Then the Democrats began to organize, looked over their waning prestige at home, noticed the nice surplus, and proposed that the sales tax be cut from 2 to 1 per cent.

Next Governor Green adopted another suggestion from within his party, that at least part of the money be used to buy war bonds. In this way, it is argued, the State can help win the war, earn interest on its money, and preserve those funds either for later debt retirement or for other postwar purposes.

The Democrats say they don't object to this bond buying, but turn to concentrate on their tax-reduction idea, which will, it is understood, be opposed by the Republicans.

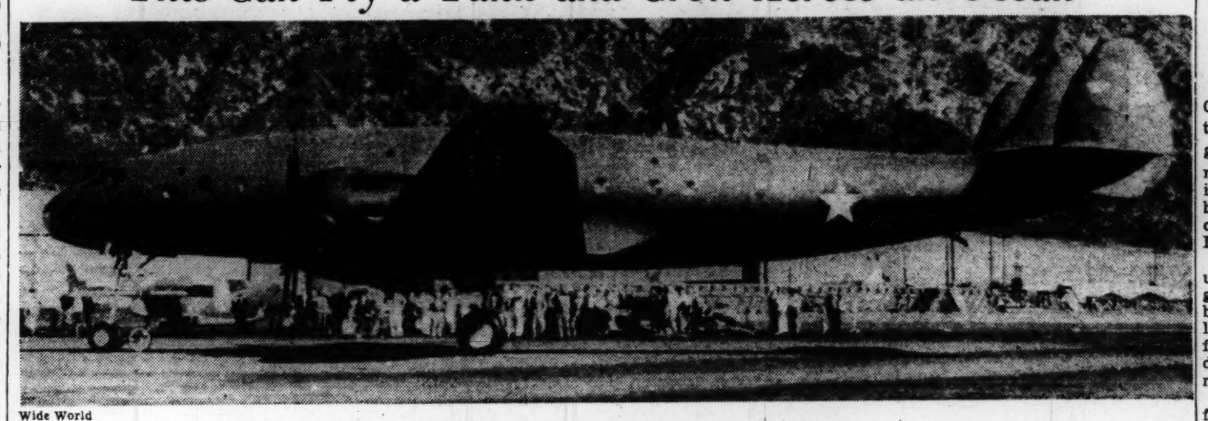
This is an unorthorox partisan relationship, with the Republicans apparently initiating a war-help measure and opposing an inflationary measure, and the Democrats proposing what the experts say in effect would be inflationary, contrary to the position of representatives of the parties in Washington. Actually, though, national issues have nothing to do with this Illinois situation.

Meanwhile, aside from the possible inflationary effect of a tax cut, there is the possibility that income in the next few years will dwindle. For one thing this year, and for the duration probably, there will be very little income from gasoline taxes and motor vehicle licenses.

Bronx Part of Hunter Taken Over by the Navy

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The United States Navy will take over the Bronx branch of New York City's Hunter College and establish there the largest training school for Waves and Spars in the nation, Mayor F. H. La Guardia announces.

This Can Fly a Tank and Crew Across an Ocean



Wide World

The New Lockheed Super Air Liner, Constellation

Designed to be a civilian air transport liner, the Constellation was turned over by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., to the Army and will be used for cargo and transport. It has four radial air-cooled motors each with a 2,000-horsepower rating and is about 100 miles an hour faster than any present standard air liner. It can cross the continent in nine hours with a full crew and 57 persons and is designed to fly a ceiling of 35,000 feet.

Justo Stanch Friend of The Democracies

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 11 (AP)—Former President Augustin P. Justo, who passed on here yesterday, was a stanch friend of democratic nations and an advocate of Pan-American solidarity. He had been mentioned frequently as a likely candidate for the Presidency in this year's election on a platform of close collaboration with the United Nations.

General Justo was the third former President of Argentina to pass on within a year, the others being Marcelo Alvear and Roberto M. Ortiz. All three had sought to strengthen Argentine democracy.

A soldier most of his life and Argentine Minister of War before he was elected President for the term of 1932 to 1938, Justo offered his services to Brazil when that neighbor country declared war against the Axis. Recently he served as honoray chairman of a mass meeting paying honor to President Roosevelt.

When General Justo became President of Argentina after the revolution of 1930 he faced a task of political and economic reconstruction amid the downsweep of a world crisis.

The nation was a billion dollars in debt from free-handed borrowing in the preceding decade. The peso had been depressed by revolution and economic adversity almost to half its par value. The grain and livestock industry upon which Argentina depended was smitten by depressed world prices and foreign tariff barriers.

Surrounding himself with a strong cabinet representing many shades of political belief, President Justo set out to rebuild the nation with tolerance and patience. He sought a middle ground between the conservatives, who had virtually dictated his election as successor of the revolutionary leader, Gen. José Uriburu, and the radicals, whom the revolution had deposed from power with their President, Hipolito Yrigoyen.

President Justo's foreign policy, largely a continuance of the program to which the revolutionmakers committed Argentina, reversed the isolationism of Yrigoyen. The new administration put Argentina back in the League of Nations, restored the Argentina-Brazil-Chile-Peru entente as a political and economic stabilizer of South America, tried to regain Argentine prestige in world affairs, and sought to pay punctually Argentina's obligations abroad in an era when default was the vogue.

General Justo exchanged visits with President Vargas of Brazil and was host to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the Buenos Aires conference of 1936.

He also took a leading part in bringing to an end the border war between Paraguay and Bolivia.

He was succeeded in 1938 by Dr. Ortiz, who later was forced by physical disability to hand over the office to Dr. Castillo before Dr. Ortiz passed on last summer. Dr. Castillo had been elected vice-president with Dr. Oritz, and is now President.

Greatest U. S. Transport Plane Takes Air in Its Maiden Flight

BURBANK, Calif., Jan. 11 (AP)—The Constellation, Lockheed Aircraft's new sky giant, soared away on its maiden flight after a brief delay caused by a backfire which set one of its four powerful motors ablaze.

Two days late on its first test because of weather conditions, the craft took the air at 1:04 p. m. (4:04 eastern war time) on Jan. 9. It was sighted a half-hour later over the desert army airport at Muroc, Calif., where it was scheduled to land. It circled for another half-hour, while engineers made observations, then set down gracefully at 2:05 p. m.

The fire blazed up during a practice spin down the runway. Pilot Eddie Allen, warming the motors, raced the length of the airport, then stopped preparatory to turning back. As he brought the big craft—its dimensions are a military secret—to a halt one motor backfired. The flareup was quickly extinguished and the scheduled takeoff took place without incident.

Can Fly Tank Over Sea

The shark-bodied, triple-tailed ship—capable of flying a light tank and its complement of troops across an ocean—is described by Lockheed engineers, with War Department approval, as "the biggest, swiftest and most powerful land-based American cargo or transport plane ever built."

"The new sky giant," the company declared, "may prove faster than a Japanese Zero fighter or any known four-engined bomber now in active service."

The olive green craft, powered by four 2,000-horsepower air cooled radial motors, was designed and built for Trancontinental and Western Air, Inc., as a passenger airliner but for the duration the initial model and its successors will be turned over to the Army for wartime duty.

Builders of the motors, Wright Cyclone 18S, said they are the world's most powerful service aircraft engines. They added that their low weight ratio of 1.1 pounds per horsepower plus low fuel consumption and high horsepower for taking off with heavy loads are factors in the Constellation's long range.

Can Go to 35,000 Feet

The aerial newcomer will cruise at 20,000 feet, which is above 90 per cent of all rough-air disturbances, and carries ample fuel to fly around most others. If necessary, the Constellation can rise to 35,000 feet, meanwhile, the pressurized cabin, air-conditioned and heated or cooled according to climate, will maintain air density of the 8,000-foot level, for comfort to passengers.

If an engine fails, the ship can fly at 25,000 feet on the other three. If two motors die, the other two will carry the plane at 16,500 feet.

Flying a full load, the big transport uses one gallon of gasoline per mile, the company said.

It lands, said the company announcement, "at reasonable automobile speed." A motor can be changed in 45 minutes instead of the full day once necessary.

The wing, the company revealed, is in effect an enlargement of that on Lockheed's famous P-38 fighter. At the unveiling of the plane, a P-38 nestled comfortably under one wing of the new giant.

Aboard the Constellation on its first flight were Eddie Allen, Pilot; Milo Burcham, Co-Pilot; C. L. (Kelly) Johnson, Lockheed's Chief Research Engineer; Rudy Thoren, Johnson's Assistant, and Dick Stanton, Chief Mechanic.

States' Council To Consider War Aid Steps

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 11 (AP)—Approximately 500 representatives of the 48 States, including Governors, Attorneys General and state legislators, will attend the Sixth General Assembly of the Council of State Governments in Baltimore, Jan. 24-26, Gov. Herbert O'Conor said today.

Heads of practically all important Federal war agencies will participate in the Assembly, over which Governor O'Conor, as Chairman of the Council of State Governments, will preside.

Among the Federal officials who are scheduled to speak during the conference are Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson; Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman; Attorney General Francis Biddle; Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission Chairman; Joseph B. Eastman, Director, Office of Defense Transportation; Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers; Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes; Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard; Ambassador to Great Britain John G. Winant, and James M. Landis, Civilian Defense Director.

Governors on the program, other than Mr. O'Conor, will include John W. Bricker, of Ohio; Harold E. Stassen, Minnesota; J. Melville Broughton, North Carolina, Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts, and Dwight Griswold, Nebraska.

The three-day session will be devoted entirely to discussion of problems related to the war prosecution, Governor O'Conor said.

One of the major subjects for discussion, he pointed out, concerns development of a Federal-state taxation and fiscal policy. He said that a committee of the Council had been studying this subject and would submit a report to the Assembly for discussion and action.

Council reports on defense, manpower and war legislation will also be submitted.

Governor O'Conor is to open the Assembly on the night of Jan. 24, with an address reviewing the states' participation in the war effort and their plans for the future. Mr. Patterson is scheduled to speak on "Process of the War" on the same night.

Mr. Wickard, Mr. Nelson and Ambassador Winant are to speak Jan. 25 and a special roundtable on the successful prosecution of the war is set for that afternoon, with Governors, legislators and representatives of war agencies participating. Governor Stassen has been assigned the presiding role at this meeting.

The program on Jan. 26 is to include addresses by Mr. Ickes, Governor Broughton, Mr. Biddle and Governor Saltonstall.

No Coddling of Japanese-Americans, Declares Arkansas Camps' Director

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11 (AP)—Denying any attempt to "coddle the Japanese-Americans" in two Southeast Arkansas relocation camps, Regional Director E. B. Whitaker of the War Relocation Authority asserted here no one in charge of the centers "had any idea that they were Utopias."

"The average American's idea of a Utopia certainly would not be a place where families eat in mess halls and where military police guard the community, keeping outsiders out and insiders in," Mr. Whitaker said in a prepared statement answering recent published descriptions of conditions at the Jerome Camp.

Mr. Whitaker is in charge of the Jerome and Rohwer Camps in each of which are located approximately 8,000 Japanese, many American-born, from the Pacific Coast and Hawaii.

"We do not claim we are doing a perfect job," Mr. Whitaker said, "but we do contend that the general public in passing judgment on WRA should keep in mind that the evacuees are living in a different section of the country than they have been accustomed to. Weather, working and living conditions are vastly changed for these people."

Mr. Whitaker said that due to circumstances "for which no one is to be blamed" the contractor had taken twice as long to complete the camp as planned and the project still was not complete.

The evacuees' diet consists principally of fish and rice, Mr. Whitaker said, and the November food costs were 35.5 cents a day for each person.

F. B. I. Head Urges Religious Teaching

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, included religious teachings, ethics, and crime prevention among suggestions for a well-rounded curriculum for students which he sent yesterday to the Methodist Board of Education.

A request for suggestions was made by Dr. Harry Wright McPherson of Nashville, Executive Secretary of the Board, which has 135 colleges and universities under its jurisdiction.

"Religious teachings are naturally included in my suggestions for an education program, regardless of denominational or religious belief," Mr. Hoover said.

"I would also suggest that attention be given to the various phases of ethics in public and personal relationships. Included might be a study of the canons of ethics of the various professions which might serve to instill in the students an idea of the importance of a proper standard of personal relationship to their job, to their fellow men, to the country, and, of course, to their God.

"Crime prevention might also well be an important subject in any college or university schedule."

President Again Urges Local Police To Report Subversives to F. B. I.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt has repeated a request he originally made on Sept. 6, 1939—that all local police officers, sheriffs, and other law enforcement officers promptly turn over to the nearest FBI representative any information relating to espionage, sabotage, and other subversive acts.

In a formal statement, the President called attention to his 1939 directive, giving the FBI charge of all investigating work in subversive matters, and said:

"I am again calling the attention of all enforcement officers to the request that they report all such information promptly to the nearest field representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is charged with the responsibility of correlating this material and referring matters which are under the jurisdiction of any other federal agency with responsibilities in this field to the appropriate agency.

"I suggest that all patriotic organizations and individuals likewise report all such information—relating to espionage and related matters—to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the same manner.

"I am confident that all law enforcement officers who are now rendering such invaluable assistance toward the success of the internal safety of our country, will co-operate in this matter."

Salesmen's Ride Plan Is No Joke

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 11 (AP)—And now comes the Share-the-Ride Club for traveling salesmen.

As developed by the Sales Executive Club of the Grand Rapids Chamber of Commerce, it works this way:

Participating salesmen register their names opposite their intended destinations on a trip schedule board in the lobby of a downtown hotel. The board lists 15 principal Michigan cities.

A driver is selected from the car owners enrolled for each trip. Others with the same destination are assigned to him as passengers, agreeing to make their cars available for future trips.

Details are handled by a hotel porter, who gets $1 from each participant as an initial enrollment fee and an additional 25 cents for every trip each salesman makes.

L. A. Heininger, who figured out the plan, said nearly 100 salesmen already have signed up for rides. A trip to Muskegon, 40 miles away, inaugurated the service Jan. 8.

Committee on U. S. Migration Alleges Production Bungling

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Charges of "general maladministration" of the war production program, "haphazard" handling of manpower, and failure to use small industry in the war effort were laid before Congress today by the special House Committee on National Defense Migration.

"Unless this country enjoys an unusual measure of good sense, good management and good luck, both the period of war immediately ahead and the period of peace to follow will be marked by many difficult and trying days," the Committee said in its final report.

Declaring that "we cannot afford the luxury of self-congratulation" on 1942's production levels, the Committee said:

"Not only have our allies suffered severely for lack of lend-lease supplies we have been unable to deliver, but even the equipment of our own forces is very uneven."

The Committee, which began its work two and one-half years ago with a study of the problems of wandering workers—"Okies"—and turned later to those which developed with war's demands on manpower, recommended:

Four Moves Recommended

1. Establishment of an office of war mobilization—as it did in a previous report—to serve as an economic high command for the co-ordination of production resources.

2. Complete reorganization of the national employment service, with greatly increased appropriations, under a framework designed to supply the manpower needs of both industry and agriculture.

3. Federal regulation of employment agencies and "labor contractors" to prevent abuses of migrant workers against the possibility that there will be 4,000,000 persons moving from state to state in search of work after the war.

4. Revision of social security to provide general public assistance, along with enactment of uniform settlement laws to remove barriers between the states.

Notwithstanding the President's praise of the progress in war production only last week, the Committee, headed by Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California, bluntly asserted that the 1942 achievements reflected "the product of America's unorganized might" but was "far short of our organized productive capacity, to say nothing of the stated goals."

"The haphazard character of our mobilization of American production is reflected especially in the field of manpower," the report said. "Much of this is traceable, as is the confusion within production generally, to the divided counsels and authority which this committee has repeatedly criticized as well as the absence of an inventory of our manpower."

"Loss of Headway"

The Committee maintained that public gratification over President Roosevelt's action in giving Paul McNutt control over an expanded Manpower Commission had "ebbed" because of "loss of headway in reorganizing the handling of manpower throughout the country."

Meanwhile, it maintained that demands for national service legislation were based on "false premises," and said that "compulsion . . . permits the use of a big stick by those incompetent to gain voluntary support for a program which commands respect and confidence."

"The drift in the direction of compulsion," the report said, "is an accompaniment of the drift in the direction of control over our war effort by a limited number of large corporations, many of which are reluctant to accept the centralized direction without which the over-all job cannot be done."

Along with that contention, the committee struck out at the failure to bring small industries into the war program, saying that "it is laziness and bureaucracy rather than insufficiency which have prevented us to date from making the best use of these facilities."

WPA Nursery School Continuation Sought

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, made public a letter to President Roosevelt saying that "labor is concerned over the fate of the Work Projects Administration nursery schools as a result of your order liquidating the WPA."

Mr. Murray proposed that this WPA activity be transferred to the Federal Works Administration "as an operating program together with the unexpended balance of the $6,000,000 for this year's WPA appropriation which would be earmarked for care of children of working mothers."

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Save in Every Department in our
JANUARY SALES
Dresses, Coats, Furs, Accessories, Lingerie, and all Women's Apparel at wonderful savings!
The Modern Philipsborn
11th STREET BETWEEN F & G

The Allies Inn
Dinner
Luncheon
Breakfast
1703 NEW YORK AVENUE WASHINGTON, D. C.

January Sales
Underwear • Gowns
Slips • Corsets
Robes
Values that you'd expect — at
Jelleff's
IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
A 100% American Industry—Owned and Operated by the same Washington family for nearly three-quarters of a century
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

Washington, D. C.
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of MEN'S CLOTHING
$28.75
$33.75
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX, RALEIGH SUITS and COATS
Other Groups at $38.75, $43.75
RALEIGH HABERDASHER
WASHINGTON'S FINEST MEN'S WEAR STORE 1310 F Street

WASHINGTON, D. C.
WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10TH 11TH F AND G STREETS PHONE DISTRICT 5300
Silverware
an investment for your household
a lovely gift for January brides
Sterling Silver Vase, tall and slender $11
Sterling Silver Shell, large and flat, for hors d'oeuvre, sandwiches and cake $30
Sterling Silver Bowl for fruit, salads, flowers and just because it is beautiful $27.50
Salad Set, consisting of six salad forks and a wooden serving fork and spoon, all with Sterling Silver handles, the set $12
Sterling Silver Compote, of the low-footed kind, so very useful and ornamental $18.70
All prices include tax
THE SILVER ROOM, FIRST FLOOR

The Y. M. S.
Home of nationally famous Men's Wear
Timely Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Bostonian Shoes
Lee and Stetson Hats
YOUNG MEN'S SHOP
1319 F STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Alaskan Kurl" COATS....
Guaranteed to Give Two Years of Satisfaction
$29
—"Alaskan Kurl" will delight you with its rich, inky-black luster. Its pile of pure mohair fiber is noted for warmth, beauty and durability. The back is 100% cotton. Handsomely tailored, with serviceable lining, snug wristlets, and a Neva-Cold chamois lining in upper back for added comfort. Sizes for misses, 12 to 20, and women 38 to 44.
Kann's—Coat Shop—Second Floor

Kann's
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FLOWERS BUILD MORALE
Gude's
4 STORES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
1212 F St. N. W. NA. 4276
1124 Conn. Ave. DI. 8450
3103 14th St. N. W. CO. 3103
5016 Conn. Ave. EM. 1225

NOW IS THE TIME FOR CHANGES AND RENEWING OF YOUR
FILING SUPPLIES
Ginn's
1417 New York Avenue N. W.
REpublic 5850
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GOSSARD'S
Girdles, Corsets and MisSimplicity
Models for all type figures 5.00 up

Betty Way
1325 E Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Next to National Theatre

LAUNDERING AT ITS BEST
Save on Sterling's LOWER PRICES!
Like hundreds of other thrifty Washington housewives, who have switched to Sterling Laundry, you'll get more for your "laundry dollar" by calling for a Sterling route man now!
PHONE RE. 0033
Complete Laundering and Dry Cleaning Service
Sterling Laundry
INCORPORATED
1021 27TH STREET N W

EAT—3 POPULAR PRICE MEALS A DAY
COLLIER INN CAFETERIA
Wk. Days
Breakfast 7 to 9:30
Luncheon 11:30 to 2:15
Dinner 4:30 to 8:15
SUNDAYS
Breakfast, 8:30 to 10:30
Dinner, 12 to 8:15
1807 COLUMBIA RD.

WEISS SHOP
1222 CONNECTICUT AVE. WASHINGTON, D. C.
GOWNS HATS
Coats Novelties

For Expert Car Repairs or Emergency Road Service
Call CARL INC.
DIstrict 2775
Washington's "Little Detroit"
3 LOCATIONS • 24 HOUR SERVICE

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
National 2142
Hours: 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Women Urged to Raise 'Voice' in Legislature

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Women have a stake in legislative bills and should make their voices heard, Miss Sybil H. Holmes told the Brookline Woman's Club at its meeting in Whitney Hall this afternoon. In order that the vital social welfare work women's clubs are doing may not fall on barren ground, clubwomen must be aware of what is going on politically, she said.

Former assistant attorney-general and the only woman to serve in the Massachusetts Senate, Miss Holmes spoke on the Legislative Day program of her own club. The other speaker was Reginald W. Bird, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers. Both were introduced by Mrs. Albion White, President.

Sensitive to Wishes

Miss Holmes assured the women that it does do good to get in touch with their legislators, and tell them how they wish them to vote on bills. "Most of the legislators I know are extremely sensitive to the expressed wishes of their constituents. But be sure that you express your opinion individually," she cautioned. "The one thing that does little good is to sign petitions and send form cards. Legislators tend to feel that there are generally just one or two persons behind these. Your individual letters may say substantially the same thing, but when you are sufficiently interested to take the time to write yourself, legislators are sensitive to that."

Miss Holmes hazarded the guess that this session of the Legislature would be a fairly short one, characterized by a consideration on the one hand of measures having to do especially with the war, and on the other of public safety measures growing out of the Cocoanut Grove disaster.

She hopes that this session will see a bill passed to provide jury service for women. She takes the Governor's "cryptic" remark regarding jury service in his address to the Legislature to mean that he would favor jury service for women. The Governor said: "Our judicial system must fuction efficiently under war conditions. I recommend that during war times you consider the revision of jury service."

Jury Duty for Women

When she was in the Senate, a bill providing for women to serve on juries was passed, she said, by a vote of 20 to 9 with 11 not voting, but it was not passed by the House. She thinks that the situation is quite different today, however. There is a growing feeling, she believes, that jury service is really a wartime duty for women.

The subject was brought to the fore by the recent situation in the Norfolk County court where some of the men on the jury did not appear. When rounded up, they came to court in working clothes, protesting that their defense jobs were more important. The Court made the obversation at the time, according to Miss Holmes, that the system of dispensing justice could not be allowed to break down; that people must realize the importance of carrying on the duty of jury service. Since then there has been more and more talk of letting women serve.

As a major in the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, Miss Holmes is advising the corps on legal matters. In addition to her law practice, she is serving the community as a speaker for the Public Safety Committee and for the United War Fund drive.

Mr. Bird, who spoke of the still higher taxes to come, urged the women to put their shoulders to the wheel to maintain the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, for which their sons are fighting overseas. "We will gladly put up with all kinds of restrictions, and we don't quarrel with spending every cent that is necessary to win this war, but we must see that the money we are paying in taxes is not wasted through improper and uneconomical administration."

Mrs. Arthur W. Marcou was in charge of the day's program.

Comfort Bags and Small Kits Sought for Merchant Marine

There's something you can do for those sturdy seamen of the United States Merchant Marine. You may not recognize them strolling down the street, for they wear no official uniform, but they need your help. On shipboard they seldom have lockers for their personal belongings, such as soap, shaving cream, and sewing kit—yes, seamen must be their own seamstresses—so they like to put those things into comfort bags to hang near their bunks.

Of 500 such bags which the committee under Mrs. George W. Barker of Newton provided before Christmas at the Sailors' Rest, 287 Hanover Street, Boston, only about a dozen are left. Three hundred were distributed at the Marine Hospital, where the Woman's Seaman's Friend Society have their recreation room; more than 100 were given away at the Sailor's Rest Christmas party, and nearly every day men who spent Christmas at sea have been calling for these bags, which they know will be available months after the holidays.

Assisting Mrs. Barker in providing comfort bags and smaller sewing and first-aid kits are Mrs. Maynard Crossland of Roxbury, Mrs. Stiles F. Kedy of Melrose Highlands, and Mrs. Clarence E. Paddock of Melrose. Such knitted articles as the individual needs are given the seamen and put into the comfort bag. The first-aid and sewing kits in small bags go into the big bag.

Mrs. Barker hopes that friendly readers may be willing to dip into their piece bags at home and make some more of these comfort bags from odd scraps. She hopes they will be sent to her at 287 Hanover Street, Boston, as soon as possible.

The large bags should be 14 inches square when finished; the small ones, seven inches. Anyone wanting to contribute articles for the sewing kits could send black and white cotton thread (No. 40), large-eyed needles, darning cotton, safety pins (No. 2), and buttons, especially for underwear.

Gifts of money are most acceptable, according to Mrs. Arthur J. Crockett, President of the Woman's Seaman's Friend Society, as the organization buys many articles wholesale and so stretches the money further. Other articles put into the gift bags at the "Rest" are a pocket comb, with nail file, white handkerchief, toothbrush, tooth powder or paste, shaving cream, playing cards (used ones in good condition welcome), and chocolate if the bag is for immediate use.

Mrs. Barker is one of the vice-presidents of the Society. The other six are Mrs. Arthur H. Brown, Miss Edith F. Downing, Mrs. Jessie E. Ida, Mrs. Percy C. Campbell, Mrs. William Leslie, and Mrs. Samuel Smith. Mrs. Rufus A. Dyer is recording secretary, Mrs. Harris M. Barnes corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Arthur B. Marsh treasurer.

The board members are Mrs. David Beal, Mrs. David Black, Mrs. Crossland, Mrs. Herbert W. Gates, Mrs. Julian F. Greeley, Mrs. Kedy, Miss Clara R. Keene, Mrs. Herman C. Patterson, Mrs. Bernard Smith, Mrs. Paddock, Miss Helen Aspinwall Smith, and Mrs. Nicholas Young.

Club of Pilgrims Puts Off Meeting

The Massachusetts State Club of Good Citizenship Pilgrims announces the postponement until spring of its annual midwinter meeting.

This step is being taken in order to ease the transportation problem. The date and place of the spring meeting will be announced later.

The members of the Club are the high school girls chosen, one each year and one from each state, to attend the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Assets over $19,000,000.
Over 14,500 Depositors.
Eighty-seven Years a Mutual Savings Bank.

For people who live at a distance or find it inconvenient to call at the bank, accounts can be opened and deposits and withdrawals made by mail. Our purpose is to encourage thrift and provide a safe place for your savings.

Write for Banking by Mail Folder and Full Information to Dept. M

Interest Begins the 15th Day of Each Month

East Cambridge Savings Bank

292 Cambridge Street, East Cambridge, Mass.

Hands Across the World

By a Staff Photographer

Allied Solidarity Exemplified in Boston

Among those who attended the United Nations Relief dinner last night in colorful native costumes were these four ushers. Miriam Ellis of Dedham, extreme left, and Barbara Pinkham of Roslindale, extreme right, are wearing Czechoslovakian boys costumes. In the center, Mama Dlugokecki, left, and Delphine Krejewski, both of South Boston, are wearing Polish costumes. The dinner in the Copley Plaza ballroom was a feature of the Greater Boston United War Fund drive of which United Nations Relief is a participating agency.

Sermons Given In Pulpits Of Greater Boston

Excerpts from sermons delivered yesterday at Greater Boston churches follow:

The Rev. Theodore P. Ferris at Trinity Church, Copley Square (Episcopal):

"The revival of religion is to be expected, to be understood and made the most of, scaled to the individual.

"The course of the revival began in the upper regions of the intellectual, made its way into the ranks of men—when life was shaken down to its simplicities. It comes to a head at the front. The closer you get to the front the more often you pray to God. 'There are no atheists in foxholes' —Eddie Rickenbacker and his partner took turns reading the Bible on their raft in mid-ocean."

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood at Emmanuel Church, Newbury (Episcopal):

"There is much that is very fascinating about the atmosphere of the early church, but nothing more so than their team play of comradeship in the practicalities. They were rich or poor, patricians or slaves or plebeians, Jews and gentiles, older and younger—but they all joined in mutual concern for each other.

"Society has too largely lost it. Social life has granulated so. We do not know who serves us or his humanness. We do not have the feeling of favors done or given. Has the church lost it too? One would think the church should have kept the warmth of this mutuality as its cardinal principle in action. But is the church individualistic too?"

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford at Old South Church (Unitarian):

"What does religion mean to us? Is it a protective device on which we will reluctantly pay royalties to the church, so that when we come to the great divide of death we shall be safe on the other side? King Herod would understand that, and approve. After all, though he lived like the devil, he did rebuild more splendidly the ancestral temple to God. No doubt he expected his reward in Heaven.

"Or is religion a way of living for us now, to which we cleave because we love it for its own sake, and along with our fears for the future it also takes away our ugly selfishness, while it tames our unruly desires and puts us into a mood of happy fellowship today with God? That is what religion meant to Jesus, and had always meant to his saints. That is what it meant to the Magi, or they would never have gone so far out of their way to find Christ, and then with shining eyes have left their gifts in a workman's hut as if it had been a royal palace, because they had found there the reality their hearts craved. That is the way of the star."

Civilian Pilots Need Safety Equipment

A warning that Civil Air Patrol pilots serving in auxiliary units of the regular armed forces are being forced to fly without necessary safety equipment, such as parachutes, was sounded today by Maj. John E. Shennett, Massachusetts Wing Commander, in making a plea for more funds.

While Army and Navy rules compel all fliers to be equipped with parachutes before taking off, he said, civilian air pilots are under a distinct disadvantage because there is no definite source of funds available to maintain these patrol services. The civilian patrol covers daily coastal vigilance, and includes many services, such as ferrying of military passengers and cargo.

A campaign to obtain the needed funds is now being launched, the Commander stated, to run through this month and all of February. Each donor of a substantial sum will be given a sterling silver air patrol wings and a sponsor's certificate of merit.

Point Rationing Next Month Gives All Share in Supplies

A short set of instructions to help Massachusetts housewives understand the point rationing plan which goes into effect next month will be distributed by cilivian defense block leaders to every home in the State under the supervision of the War Services Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The instructions, issued as the first step of an educational program by Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, director of the State Committee's War Economy Division, are:

Point Rationing, Book 2 will begin early in February. Books will be distributed by local rationing boards at times and places to be announced.

To obtain War-Ration Book 2 present Book 1 when you apply. Submit exact list of canned and frozen foods, vegetables and soups which you have on hand. [Fruits and vegetables you yourself have preserved or dried need not be declared.]

War-Ration Book 2 composition and meaning; four pages each of blue and red coupons [96 blue, 96 red]; blue for canned fruits, vegetables, soups and other items, red for meats later.

Number on each stamp indicates its point value.

Letter on each stamp indicates period in which it can be used. [Periods to be announced later.]

Point rationing assures you a fair share of available supplies.

You must think now of two prices, the cash price and the point price. Whether you can afford the cash price will depend on your pocket-book; the point price, on how many stamps you have left in your war-ration book.

Point values, which may change from time to time, will be listed in all retail stores.

You may spend your coupons as you wish, but remember that scarce articles require a larger number of coupons and that substitutes may prove equally or nearly as good.

As far as possible, buy articles that do not require coupons. Many unrationed foods will go far to supply your actual needs; and the coupons saved in this way may well be needed in a later emergency during the period in which they are valid.

Each member of your family, including servants, is entitled to one War-Ration Book 2, and all of these can be used for family purchases, just as has been true with Book 1.

Remember that fuel oil, gas, sugar, coffee, already provided for, are not covered by War-Ration Book 2.

Estimate in advance the value of your available coupons and budget carefully your intended purchases for each period.

City Federation To Hear Cahill And Mrs. Cutler

Lieut.-Gov. Horace P. Cahill and Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler will both discuss legislation on Beacon Hill at the next meeting of the Boston City Federation of Organizations at the Young Women's Christian Association, on Friday morning at 10:30. Saul Wallen, Regional Director of the War Labor Board will speak on "Wage Ceilings, What They Mean to You."

Mrs. Cutler, first woman selectman of the Town of Needham, who is now serving her third term in the State Legislature, will speak on "Jury Service for Women and Pending Legislation." The legislative committee of the City Federation, which is sponsoring Friday's meeting, has long been striving to obtain jury service for women in Massachusetts.

According to its chairman, Miss Charlotte L. Roulston, it feels that this State, which is so far ahead in many things, is lamentably behind in this. "It is ridiculous to think," Miss Roulston said, "that women who can serve on a Federal jury are not eligible for jury service in their own state. The City Federation is backing the bill for improved jury service, which Mrs. Cutler is about to introduce into the Massachusetts Legislature.

As in the case of many other organizations, the City Federation has been watching the Cocoanut Grove proceedings with keen interest, and is putting its pressure on legislators for better laws and better administration of those already on the books.

Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, First Lady of Massachusetts, who is a member of the Federation's legislative committee, will be guest of honor at Friday's meeting.

Rhode Island Navy Man Reported Safe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Navy reported these changes in the status of men who have been listed as casualties:

Rhode Island: Clarence Francis Bowron, fireman third class, who was reported missing on List No. 18, released Dec. 12, is now reported safe. Father: Daniel H. Bowron, Bristol, R. I.

Miss Pons Guest Singer On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Margaret Speaks, soprano, returns to the air tonight, replacing Richard Crooks. For her first program this season Miss Speaks will sing Bartlett's "A Dream," Kent Cooper's "Sunset," Robert Stolz's "Freedom Ring," and "El Relicario," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. Lily Pons, soprano, is guest on Great Artists Series, same station, at 9 p. m. Miss Pons will sing "I'll See You Again," from Noel Coward's "Bittersweet," Strauss's "Blue Danube" and "Queen of the Night" from Mozart's "The Magic Flute." At 10 p. m., following Miss Pons on the same station, Josephine Antoine, soprano, will sing "With All My Heart," from Johann Strauss's "Great Waltz," and Reinhold Schmidt, bass, sings "Cavalry of the Steppes." Percy Faith conducts the orchestra in a program consisting of the scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Midnight Becomes You." The chorus offers "Flow Gently Sweet Afton" and two Gershwin songs, "Summertime" and "I've Got Plenty of Nothin'."

Cavalcade of America presents Ralph Bellamy in a story dramatizing submarine warfare in the Pacific, "Diary on a Pig Boat" by Frederick C. Painton, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Joan Bennett, Eve Arden and Preston Foster co-star in "She Knew All the Answers," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10 p. m. on the same station, Screen Guild Players presents a radio adaptation of "Holiday Inn" with Bing Crosby and Dinah Shore co-starring in their original movie roles.

Mrs. Robert Homans, Mrs. Charles Higginson, and Prof. Richard Doherty will discuss Point Rationing over WEEI at 10:30 p. m.

Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, speaks from Washington on American Legion support in winning the war, NBC 10:30 p. m.; WBZ, by recording, 11:30 p. m.

A. L. Alexander's Mediation Board begins a series of weekly programs tonight, with a panel of three experts to discuss the various problems arising at each meeting, MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Tuesday

President Roosevelt is scheduled to speak sometime Tuesday on all networks, at an hour to be announced only at the last moment.

Typical music played and sung on a Chilean holiday is presented on Columbia's School of the Air of the Americas, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Britain Builds Aircraft In Tube Three Miles Long

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11—Aircraft manufacture in a three-mile-long uncompleted subway tube in England—literal, if not virtual, "in line" production—was the highlighted discovery of a two-week tour of English airplane factories disclosed by Sidney A. Stewart, general manager of Hamilton Standard Propellers Division of United Aircraft Corporation, here recently.

Writing for The Bee-Hive, company publication, Mr. Stewart added that machine tools stretched throughout the length of the three-mile tube—fed by cars operating on one of the tracks.

Another English aircraft plant observed by Mr. Stewart was located 90 feet underground in an abandoned stone quarry. He was told by English aircraft officials there that when all the equipment is installed in this underground plant, it will employ 10,000 workers. The location, Mr. Stewart said, will afford aircraft workers as bombproof a shelter as could be devised.

Dispersal of plants—a factor which Mr. Stewart said American aircraft manufacturers have yet to realize—is a feature of English aircraft building, Mr. Stewart also disclosed. This is due principally, he said, to bombings.

Branch Plants

Some English aircraft factories, he said, have as many as 40 branch plants scattered over a 10- to 15-mile radius. One particular plant, he emphasized, was using buildings which had formerly been garages, flour mills, showrooms, and a motion picture studio.

"If we think our managerial problems are complex here, we should try to keep one of their factories running smoothly," Mr. Stewart stated. "They have problems of transportation, feeding, and administration which are stupendous compared with our own."

Despite the managerial difficulties Mr. Stewart paid tribute to the high morale of all British people —"labor and management alike." Their attitude seems to be, Mr. Stewart added, "Let's get the job done and the war over with as quickly as possible."

Bombing raids, furthermore, Mr. Stewart disclosed, have not affected workers' morale. Raids—which, he said, are in greater numbers than we suppose here—are treated fairly matter of fact by English aircraft workers.

Small Shelters

"Workers as so accustomed to these raids by now that they pay no attention to the 'alert' signal," he said. "They keep on working, and, at the second signal (attackers in sight), work becomes optional," he added. "But if the men don't keep at their jobs until they hear the bombs falling, they risk being dubbed 'sissies' by the women," he continued.

All English aircraft plants have small shelters located sufficiently close to the work that they can me reached quickly, Mr. Stewart divulged. All plants are also broken up by blast walls designed to minimize the effectiveness of a bomb explosion," he added.

A blackout is an impressive event, Mr. Stewart continued. "On one tour we traveled by bus and passed through cities the size of Hartford which looked like ghost towns," he said.

English aircraft factories do not maintain the three-shift schedules that many American factories do, Mr. Stewart further disclosed. Due to all-out production there isn't enough labor available to utilize more than two shifts, he said. Workers on these shifts put in from 57 to 59 hours a week, mostly in a 10-hour day shift, and a 10½-hour night shift, he said. (The average American work week, it has just been disclosed, is 42.6 hours.)

Approximately 50 per cent of aircraft employees in England are women, Mr. Stewart continued, and he was told that this will increase to about 70 per cent. All unmarried women from 18 to 40 are compelled to work, he explained. The women register and are assigned jobs in factories where they are needed most, he said. They have no choice of their employment, nor has the employer any choice of his help, he added.

The transportation situation is so acute in England, Mr. Stewart said, that factories must start their shifts at irregular hours to make full use of existing bus facilities. Some factories, he said, have a shift beginning at 6 a. m., which required many women to rise at four.

B. U. Announces Commencements

Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, has announced a series of three midwinter Commencements for the University in addition to the traditional May program.

The graduation exercises for those who have finished their work in the undergraduate colleges will be held on Jan. 17 at 3 p. m., at the Charles Hayden Memorial Auditorium, 685 Commonwealth Avenue. The graduation exercises for the School of Law will be held at the Law School Building on Jan. 23 at 1 p. m. in the afternoon. The graduation exercises for the School of Medicine will be held at the School of Medicine Building at 8 p. m. March 16.

Red Cross Tells How to Write To Prisoners of War

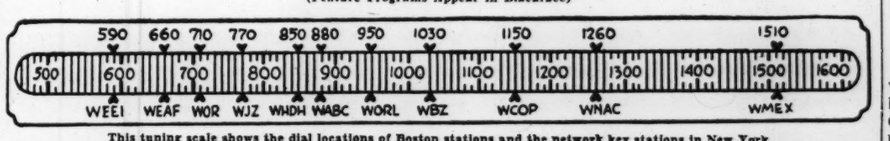
Letters to American prisoners of war held by the Japanese should be typewritten or printed in block capitals and kept to the shortest possible length, the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross announced recently.

Notice of this recommendation, made by the Japanese, was received from the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva. The Committee pointed out that it was necessary in order to facilitate censorship and to speed up transmission of mail to prisoners of war.

Information on how to address mail to prisoners is included with the official notification of capture sent to the next of kin by the office of the Provost Marshal General, the Red Cross said. Instructions may also be obtained from the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, 17 Gloucester Street, Boston.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Stella Dallas"; OWI dr.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Popular Music
3:30	Snapshots; "Post"	Ted Malone; Book Ends.	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents.	Waltz Time	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	News; Affairs of Tom,	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Dick and Harry; variety	Andrews Sisters, songs.
4:30	The Family Front.	"Teatime Tunes"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	show with Bob Trendler's	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:45	Del Castillo, organ	"Teatime Tunes"; News	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Orchestra	Dick Todd's Orchestra.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	"Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sports Program
6:30	Walt. Cassel, songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	Sports; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col Stoopnagle; orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	Orson Welles, drama	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	'Holcomb & Whipple'; sk.	Concert Album	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	matic sketch	"ABC of OPA"	John Barry, comment	Army Air Force Program
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Jeannette McDonald, s'gs
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	"The Barries"; songs; or.	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Marg. Speaks, soprano;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; drama	Drama
9:00	Theater; Joan Bennett, Preston	"Counterspy"; espionage	"Great Artists"; Lily	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Beetho-
9:15	Foster, "She Knew	drama	Pons; orchestra	News Service	ven's Concerto No. 5
9:30	All the Answers"	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Media-	(Emperor)
9:45		Or.; Little Known Facts.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board; guest panel	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Bing Crosby,	Raymond Gram Swing.	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service; Defense.
10:15	"Holiday Inn"	Gracie Fields, com. songs	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Civilian Defense	Basin Street Chamber	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; World War II	Music Society; orchestra	Music; M. Piastro, cond	Music That Endures	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer,	Don Redmond's Orch.	News; Songs of Allies	News Service	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Taxes; Dance orchestra.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Roane Waring, National	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Commander, Amer. Leg.	thur Mann	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital; Taxes	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer's"	News report	Musical Clock; News	News comments	
7:30	Music; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup, songs	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; Melodeers.	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Program	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News.	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Treasury Star Parade.	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss; interview.	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News.	Newscast	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss; interview.	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club".	Mildred Carlson, talk.	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club".	Meet the Band	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	"The Breakfast Club".	Imogene Wolcott, food.	Spotlight Revue; organ.	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club".	Treasury Star Parade.	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Serenade	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	D. Krauss; Women-War	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeym'n Hill'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate"; sketch.	Cheer Up Gang	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	Music Room	Cheer Up Gang	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch.	M. E. Cupboard	Kick-Conga!
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Jane Underwood, news
11:30	Bright Horizons	Music of Many Lands	"Snow Village"; sketch.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Air Express Music	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk.	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter; news	Monitor Views ahe News
12:15	Big Sister; sketch.	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Civilian Defense; Music.	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Earl Wrightson, songs	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch.	Bright Spot; variety	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	Organ; vocalist	"Big Sister"; sketch.	News; Fashion talk	"Curtain Time" with
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Marguerite Porter
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour"	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Light Classics
2:45	"Pepper Young"	"The Victory Hour"	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Stella Dallas OWI drama	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Across the Footlights	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"	Ted Malone; Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Waltz Time	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Farm Mobilization Day;	Farm Mobilization Day;	Farm Mobilization Day	Farm Mobilization Day;
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Speakers	Speakers	Speakers	Speakers
4:30	Book talk	"Tea Time Tunes"	Farm Mobilization Day	Affairs of Tom, Dick and	InkSpots
4:45	Mountain Music	"Tea Time Tunes"	"Young Widder Brown"	Harry, variety show	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:00	Five O'clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Glen Gray's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee; Taxes	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Terry O'Toole, songs	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sports program
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Terry O'Toole, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman.	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Musical Gems; vocalists.	"Confidentially Yours".	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45	Hour; songs; violin	Gypsy Strings	Musical Gems; vocalists	Don Reid's Orchestra.	Nelson Eddy, songs
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs	Boston School Com. Prgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Philip Murray, CIO Pres.	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	United Nations' Day; Al	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Bruce; music; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Newman's Orch.; stars	Dramatization
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Suspense," drama.	Chico Marx's Orchestra	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
9:45	"Suspense," drama.	Orchestra; Talk	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
10:00	Victory Auction	Raymond Gram Swing.	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news.	Bruins Hockey Game.
10:15	Victory Auction	Gracie Fields; songs	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Art Kassell's Orchestra.	Bruins Hockey Game.
10:30	Dr. H. J. van Mook	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news.	Hockey Game; News.
10:45	News; World War II	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton and Co.	Treasury Star Parade.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Don Redmond's Orch.	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Harry De Angeli's Orch.	'What Can I Do'?; drama	Taxes; Network program	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	Network Program	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Sportcast; News	"Music You Want"	Network; Melody Hall.	Day's End; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Jan. 12
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs
For Tuesday, Jan. 12

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News Day Dream Melodies.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Music from Other Lands.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Brazil.
6:45 p. m.—Life and the Land.
7:00 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—News; Tom, Dick, and Harry, variety show.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music
6:00 p. m.—News Service
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Nelson Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—John Kirby's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; songs; orch.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service
9:30 p. m.—A. L. Alexander's Mediation Board.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service
11:15 p. m.—Bob Strong's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel" with Arthur Mann.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—"The

Harvard War Class Urged To Do Utmost for Victory

Urging some 1,400 members of Harvard University's war class who are about to enter the armed services of their country to "contribute their utmost in winning a complete and speedy victory," President James B. Conant delivered a solemn valedictory yesterday morning in Memorial Church, in what was one of the most unusual and impressive services in the history of the University.

The ceremony in the Church dedicated to the memory of Harvard men killed during the first World War was witnessed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, members of the University's corporation and faculty, high-ranking Army and Navy officers, and a large contingent of Harvard men in uniforms of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. An overflow of some 1,200 parents and guests heard the service in historic Sanders Theater by means of loudspeakers.

This was the first time that a Harvard commencement had found the graduates without the traditional mortar boards and gowns. For the most part, the students wore plain business suits, although there were a large number in uniform. Most of the graduates will continue in College until February, and their diplomas will be mailed to them after the June graduation.

Differences Noted

Calling attention to the differences between peace and wartime commencements, Dr. Conant said that he did not speak as though to members of a graduating class, but rather as one who "salutes all who are leaving Harvard to serve the nation.

"For the next few years," he said, "your one goal will be to contribute your utmost to the winning of a complete and speedy victory. To hasten the day of peace," he added, "we must prosecute the war with ever-increasing vigor.

"This is for the country a desperate hour of need; the call has gone forth and you respond."

"We are not, as Great Britain was in the fall of 1940, fighting with our backs against the wall, grimly holding on, merely refusing to admit the possibility of defeat yet not seeing or knowing how victory can be won," he added.

"For us, today, the way through to the triumphant end now seems to be outlined. Yet no one believes it to be an easy road; and the question is—how long, how many years before the end?

"The kind of world in which you and your generation will spend your days depends in no small measure on the answer to this question. Every day the war continues prolongs the agony of civilization; every month adds to the chaos with which the postwar world must deal; every year increases the hazards which liberty must encounter when the war is won. Therefore, to insure victory in the shortest span of time, no sacrifice can be too great."

Postwar Task

Dr. Conant told the students that their postwar task would be "to see to it that a totalitarian virus does not corrupt this nation. That will require clear thinking, indomitable patience, and understanding of the ways of peace."

"After the war," he added, "we shall have to learn how to keep the peace by co-operation with other great countries which have very different cultural patterns and different histories from our own. But we shall not promote the cause of international understanding by confusing our own internal problems with the great debt we owe to China, to Great Britain and to Russia for their magnificent fight against our common enemy.

"If we are to live in a world of peace we must accept great responsibilities beyond our borders."

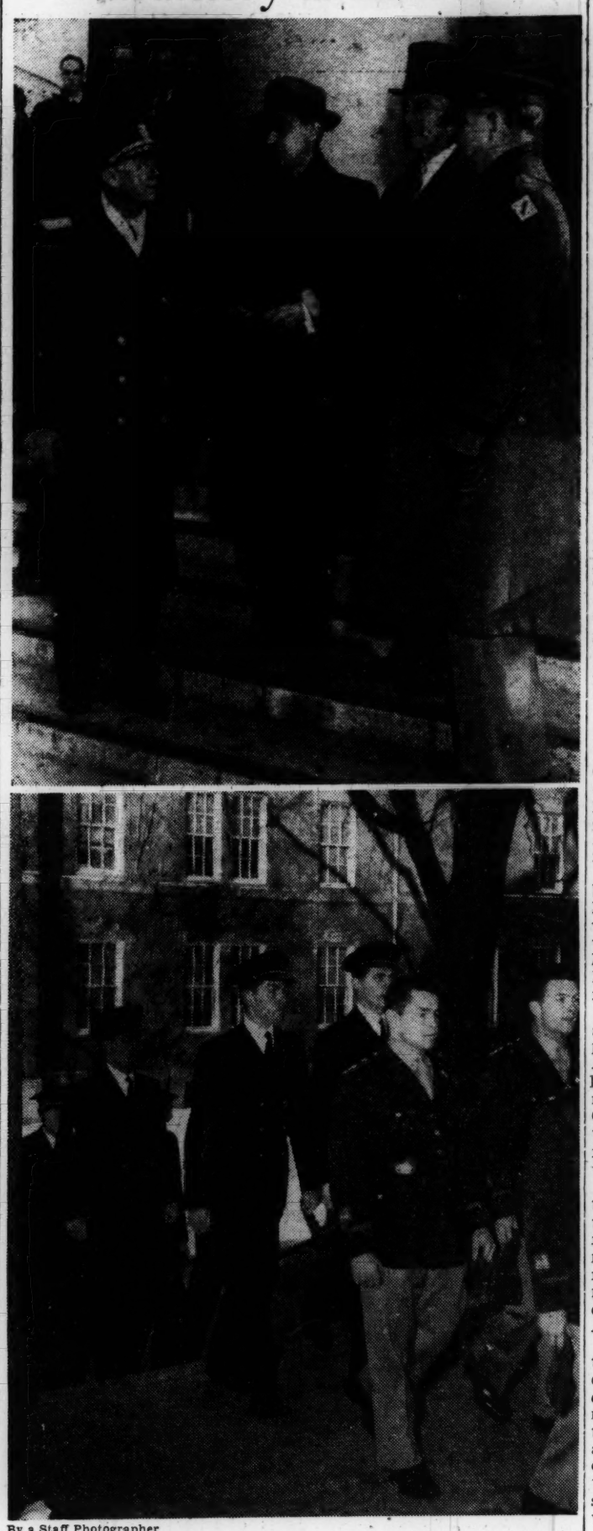
The service began at 11 o'clock, being preceded by an abbreviated academic procession led by President Conant and Dr. Reginald Fitz, University Marshal.

Governor Saltonstall, who occupied the first pew, went to lectern where he read the lesson from the Old Testament. He was followed by Dean Willard L. Sperry, of the Divinity School, who read from St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, in which the apostle exhorted Christians to put on the whole armor of God and to wrestle with the powers of darkness.

In his prayer, which was an adaptation of one familiar at all Harvard exercises, Dean Sperry asked God's blessing on Harvard's youth, beseeching particularly His companionship for them in loneliness, His courage in the day of battle, and His guidance of them in the paths of duty, righteousness, and peace.

Prof. Julian L. Coolidge of Harvard and the Very Rev. Henry B. Washburn officiated at the overflow service in the Sanders Theater.

Valedictory at Harvard



By a Staff Photographer

1,400 Off for Service in Army and Navy

In one of the most unusual and impressive services in the history of Harvard University, President James B. Conant yesterday delivered a solemn valedictory in Memorial Church to 1,400 Harvard students soon to leave for duty with the armed services. Shown in upper picture; leaving the church after the services, left to right: Read Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District; Dr. Conant; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; and Maj. Gen. Sherman L. Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command. Lower picture: In the olive drab of the field artillery and the blue of naval units, these young members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps entered Memorial Church for the valedictory services.

Berle Warns U. S. on Next Global War

Warm praise for the gallant resistance displayed by Great Britain, China, Russia, and other United Nations was coupled with a stern warning that, if war threatens the United States anew, the country would not gain another "breathing spell" through those countries, but will face "50 Pearl Harbors" directed against the principal cities of the nation.

Both were voiced last night by Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., addressing more than 1,000 persons gathered at the Copley Plaza for the United Nations dinner, a part of the Greater Boston United War Fund.

Probably the most colorful meeting ever conducted for relief in Boston, natives of 10 United Nations attended dressed in the costumes of their homelands. Flags of these nations decorated the tables, and the head table included representatives of Russia, China, Poland, Greece, Czechosloyakia, Britain, Yugoslavia, Norway, France, and the Netherlands.

"Splendid Resistance"

"We know today," said Mr. Berle, "that had it not been for the splendid and terrible resistance of China, and the sacrifice of the European peoples, America would be facing direct invasion from two sides, if, indeed, that invasion had not already taken place.

"The resistance of Poland, backed by the gallantry of Britain and of France, gave us time. An unreal world had not permitted Czechoslovakia to stand to arms, and the Nazis were made masters of the key points in the fortress of Europe.

"The combined resistance again secured us two years' time to prepare. A terrible roll was called: Austria, Czechoslovakia fell, Poland, Britain, France, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Greece, China, fought for themselves and their liberty, and in doing so fought for and protected the liberty of the world, and of the United States.

"It is sufficiently plain, I think, that we shall not again be given time to meet aggressors by the sacrifice of other nations. Land armies must still cross other countries to reach our shores; and when they must fight to do this, the resistance of their neighbors buys time for the Americas.

"But, the next war is more likely to be airborne. Frontiers will be crossed, not by armies marching down long roads, or traveling in motorized vehicles. More probably, the armies of the future will be able to leave from any point on the earth's surface, and to attack virtually any point on the earth's surface, and to attack virtually at will, any other point in the world.

"50 Pearl Harbors"

"It is not likely again, that any aggressor seeking world conquest will reckon without the United States. Rather, he will seek to cripple or conquer the United States first. We had a foretaste of that at Pearl Harbor; and it is my considered opinion that, if there is another war, its beginning will be 50 Pearl Harbor expeditions, directed against the principal cities of the United States.

"It is of the utmost importance that we learn this lesson now," Mr. Berle continued, "and that we never forget it. We must learn that if war threatens anew, we shall not have a breathing spell of two years vouchsafed us by other countries, during which we can build our own force. If the world to be built permits war, we shall have to be ready to meet it instantaneously, or suffer a terrible price."

Many States and municipal officials were at the dinner to pledge their support of the campaign. Both Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin appealed to the gathering to aid in building up the home front forces.

Governor Saltonstall asked that every citizen in the Commonwealth pledge himself to aid the United War Fund. "Raising money means raising hopes abroad and at home," he said.

Nations Count on U. S.

Mayor Tobin said that "the embattled nations are banking on us, and we can't let them down."

Archbishop Athenagoras, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America, delivered the invocation. Henry B. Cabot, Chairman of the United Nations Relief Fund, presided and other speakers included Charles C. Cabot, General Chairman of the Greater Boston United War Fund, and Constance Moore, star of the stage play, "By Jupiter."

Subscriptions to the Fund continue to arrive at headquarters, and today officials acknowledged with thanks the following donations of $500 and over:

$8,000—Anonymous.
$5,000—Anonymous (2).
$4,000—"In Memory of Mrs. Frederic Winthrop."
$2,825—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Bell.
$2,500—Mrs. William Inglis Morse; Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sohier.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Griswold.
$1,000—Anonymous (4); Mr. and Mrs. Louis Curtis.
$750—Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Leonard.
$500—Dr. and Mrs. Roger I. Lee.

Boston City Club to Hear Norris on 'Why We Fight'

Choosing the subject "Why We Fight" for his first major speech after retirement from the United States Senate, George W. Norris will address the nation on Wednesday night from the platform of the Boston City Club following a banquet given in his honor.

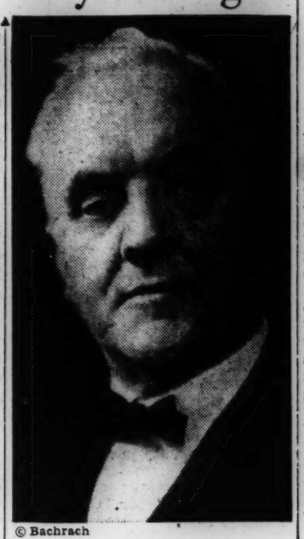
Besides a large gathering of Club members and their personal guests, there will be representation from the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. In keeping with the nonpolitical ideal of the City Club, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will welcome the former Senator on behalf of the Commonwealth, while Mayor Tobin will greet him in the name of the citizens of Boston.

Described by his admiring colleague and frequent opponent, Senator Capper, as "the Declaration of Independence in human form" Mr. Norris, when he arrives in Boston, will have worn the title of "former" for only 13 days after 39 years in the upper house.

Mr. Norris, who has been tendered two spontaneous receptions during the last few days of his term by colleagues and distinguished liberals after his defeat for re-election, has been a constant crusader for major improvements in civic welfare. He was largely instrumental in securing legislation on woman suffrage and the income tax. He fathered the legislation abolishing the "lame duck" sessions of Congress. Though one of the "willful group" so dubbed by President Wilson for opposing entrance into World War I, he always has been an ardent supporter of the present war.

He entered the last campaign for re-election against his better judgment and only upon the urging of President Roosevelt.

The Boston City Club is composed of approximately 2,500 business leaders of Boston and New England and is supposed to be the largest civic organization in the country, which is housed as a private club in the huge 12-story building on Somerset street across the street from the Suffolk County Courts buildings. A section of the upper building has recently been taken over by a unit of the Womens Army Auxiliary Corps. So vast is the interior of the building, however, often accomodating 1,500 people on an evening with varied events, that the intrusion of the Waacs has made no curtailment in either activities or membership.



© Bachrach

George W. Norris

Former Senator who will speak at the Boston City Club Wednesday night.

Two hundred reservations for the banquet were listed immediately upon receipt of the formal notice to members, but in view of the widespread interest, nonmembers are invited to the capacity of the auditorium. Such tickets can be obtained by telephoning the club at 14 Somerset Street.

Invitations have been forwarded to college presidents in the vicinity of Boston; justices of the supreme and superior courts; officers of the Boston Bar Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Massachusetts Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, Union for Democratic Action and of the Governor's Postwar Planning Board.

War Strikes Hard Blow At Law Schools

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11 (AP)—Law school enrollments have been cut to one-third of their totals of 1940, Ashbel G. Gulliver, Dean of the Yale School of Law, said last night on a radio forum, and "some law schools or the universities supporting them, are already wondering how they can carry on."

Speaking of the effect of the war on law schools, Dean Gulliver said, "I can only guess that, unless the war is entirely over within a year, a substantial number of law schools will have to stop giving instruction."

Pointing out that he was not "thinking so much of the survival of a particular law school," he commented, "I am thinking rather of the fact that, if the war with its emphasis on work in mechanics and the physical sciences is prolonged, this country will face a critical shortage of young people trained in the social sciences, of which the law is one."

The present enrollment of Yale Law School, he said, was 93 students, including 24 women, 33 men classified IV F in the draft and the balance eligible for induction.

In spite of vastly increased opportunities for women lawyers, he said, they are not yet coming to the law schools in sufficient numbers to offer much of a solution to the problem, and "we can . . . only expect as men students those who are ineligible for military service for reasons other than age."

Law school faculties also have been reduced by the war, the Dean said, and the number of faculty members today is about three-quarters of the number in 1940. He predicted that faculties "will undoubtedly be reduced much more . . . if the present situation continues."

Yale's experience during the past year has been, he said, "that there is a vastly increasing demand for our graduates that we cannot possibly fill."

Staffs of law offices have been cut down a great deal by men going into military and government service, and many firms need replacements that they simply cannot get, he said, pointing out that 82 law schools throughout the country sent only 477 graduates into practice in 1942.

Eldracher Plea Is Filed

Attorney Bernard J. Jillion today filed with Clerk William F. Prendible of Suffolk County Superior Criminal Court, three motions in behalf of his client, Theodore Eldracher, a building inspector of the City of Boston, indicted with nine others in the Cocoanut Grove disaster.

In a motion to quash the indictment Mr. Eldracher claimed that he was indicted as a public officer whereas he actually is a Civil Service employee merely acting under the direction of the Building Commissioner and that the indictment cannot stand because of this. His plea in abatement is based upon the same contention and recites in more detail his appointment in 1916 to the School House Commission as a clerk and his subsequent transfer in 1922 to the Building Department as an Inspector.

The third motion is one for a bill of particulars and asks the Government to inform the defense what violations are charged, in which of the buildings violations existed, exactly wherein "this defendant failed to make a record of violations; exactly wherein this defendant wilfully omitted, neglected, and refused to perform his duty and the days and dates of such alleged neglect and exactly and in what manner any one of said buildings were unsafe and dangerous to life and men and were not provided with sufficient means of egress in case of fire satisfactory to the Building Commissioner in Boston."

These motions and motions in behalf of other defendants are to be argued tomorrow.

Civic League Plans Series Of Friday Forums

A series of Friday Forums featuring factual, non-partisan discussions of current questions, preceded by a 10-minute news summary, will be sponsored by the Massachusetts Civic League, beginning Friday, Jan. 29.

Sydney M. Williams, President of the League, in announcing the Forums, said: "Few realize how responsive the Legislature is to the will of the people. Few realize that the 2,000-3,000 bills filed at each session are petitions of individual citizens. Few realize how greatly these bills, once they become law, affect our daily life. How these laws are made, and what part a responsible citizen may take in the process, will be discussed in Forums which we are starting in January."

Speakers at the first Forum will be the newly elected President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, Senator Jarvis Hunt, of North Attleboro, and Representative Rudolph F. King, of Millis.

FOR Cooking Odors, Bathrooms, Closed-Up Rooms, Careless Animal Pets . . .

RED CAP TOPS ALL REFRESH-R
The Sensational Odor Remover
Leaves A Lasting Fragrance
SPRAY FROM ATTIC TO CELLAR
AT YOUR GROCER'S
C. M. KIMBALL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

They Go Hand in Hand for BETTER BAKING RESULTS

White Spray CAKE FLOUR 2¼ lb pkg 17c
Marvo 3 lb tin 62c

We can't think of two better baking products than White Spray Cake Flour and Marvo. For better cakes, pies and cookies use this marvelus combination. They truly go hand in hand when it comes to better things to eat.

at all FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS

New Englanders in Casualties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP) — Names of 51 New Englanders were among 310 United States Merchant Marine casualties reported yesterday by the Navy Department.

Merchant Marine Casualty List No. 4 covers the period from Nov. 22 to Dec. 21, and the Navy Department said that the list brought to 3,211—491 killed and 2,720 missing—the number of Merchant Marine casualties reported to next of kin during the period from Sept. 27, 1941, to Dec. 21, 1942.

Included, the Navy explained, were only those casualties resulting directly from enemy action. Officials added that names of personnel on United States merchant vessels which are overdue and presumed lost were considered casualties of enemy action.

This list does not include wounded persons nor names of United States citizens sailing on foreign-flag vessels.

The New England casualties and next of kin are:

Connecticut

Killed—None

Missing

Lynch, Frank Wesley, fireman, daughter, Mrs. G. A. Lebel, East Hartford.
Novack, William Albert, second cook; mother, Mrs. Tillie Clouser, Hartford.
Sturges, Jonathan Ford, engine cadet; father, Mr. H. M. Sturges, Fairfield.

Maine

Killed—None

Missing

Barnes, Gerald Grayson, ordinary seaman; mother, Mrs. William Barnes, Eastport.
Smith, Allan Torrey, first assistant engineer; wife, Mrs. A. T. Smith, Deer Island.
Thompson, George William, engineman; mother, Mrs. Grace A. Thompson, Richmond Corner.

Massachusetts

Killed

Maheu, Raymond Romero, fireman; mother, Mrs. Virginia Maheu, Holyoke.
Olson, Lawrence, able seaman; sister, Mrs. D. Garman, Lynn.
Tocco, Andrew Joseph, radio operator; father, Mr. Joseph Tocco, Boston.

Missing

Atherton, Eric, able seaman; sister, Miss Mona Atherton, New Bedford.
Bandlow, Frank Albert, messman; father, Mr. J. Bandlow, Dudley.
Blake, James Joseph, able seaman; sister, Miss Florence Blake, Lee.
Blume, Harry Joseph, messman; sister, Miss Esther Blume, Dorchester.
Boucher, Norman, ordinary seaman; father, Mr. Emile Boucher, Fall River.
Brown, Harry Waldo, oiler; sister, Mrs. A. W. Davis, Wellfleet.
Burgo, John, messman; wife, Mrs. Matilda Burgo, New Bedford.
Carr, William Patrick, fireman and watertender; mother, Mrs. Annie B. Carr, S. Boston.
Casey, Dovela Anthony, utility; father, Mr. John Casey, Chelsea.
Cook, Charles Wesley, Jr., crew messman; sister, Mrs. Gertrude White, Boston.
D'amour, Raymond Joseph, able seaman; mother, Mrs. Mary D'amour, Salem.
Dougherty, Austin Leonard, junior third mate; mother, Mrs. Army Dougherty, Waltham.
Firth, Leo Augustus, utility; wife, Mrs. Rose Firth, New Bedford.
Goodwin, Roy Howard, wiper; notified, Mrs. Roepel, Chelsea.
Greenfeld, Morris, ordinary seaman; father, Mr. Joseph Greenfeld, Cambridge.
Hallion, Robert, ordinary seaman; mother, Mrs. Isabel Hallion, Roslindale.
Harrington, Jeremiah Joseph, deck maintenance; mother, Mrs. Christine Harrington, Charlestown.
Johnson, John William, fireman and watertender; mother, Mrs. Mina Garland, Clinton.
Jordan, William Francis Joseph, oiler; mother, Mrs. Mae Jordan, Malden.
King, James, messman; wife, Mrs. Leonore King, Roslindale.
Larson, Ernest, first assistant engineer; wife, Mrs. Lillian Larson, Brockton.
McMillan, William Edward, wiper; sister, Mrs. Mary Novak, Cambridge.
MacLellan, Hayward Hugh, utility; mother, Mrs. Anna Clark, Jamaica Plain.
Malone, Edgar Sinclair, Jr., second mate; mother, Mrs. Birdilla Malone, Wakefield.
Masterson, John Edward, able seaman; wife, Mrs. Anna Masterson, Cambridge.
Nelson, James, first mate; wife, Mrs. Olive Nelson, N. Randolph.
Noel, Merrill William, ordinary seaman; mother, Mrs. Doris Davis, Brockton.
Perry, Walter Francis, able seaman; mother, Mrs. Ella Perry, Gloucester.
Regolizio, Gregory George, oiler; mother, Mrs. Annie Rigolizio, S. Boston.
Scott, Richard Elwin, ordinary seaman; wife, Mrs. Teresa Scott, Beverly.
Seperski, Walter Paul, able seaman; father, Mr. William Seperski, East Pepperell.
Shyne, William Joseph, able seaman; aunt, Mrs. Margaret Shyne, Roxbury.
Smith, Peter Joseph, engine cadet; mother, Mrs. Annie Smith, Norwood.
Teakles, Oliver Burnham, able seaman; daughter, Mrs. Olive E. Murphy, Somerville.
Vliockos, John, fireman and watertender; mother, Mrs Agnes Vliokos, South Boston.

New Hampshire

Killed—None

Missing

O'Neil, Frank Patrick, ordinary seaman; sister, Miss Alice O'Neil, Derry.

Rhode Island

Killed—None

Missing

Boissel, Arthur, oiler; brother, Mr. Ernest Boissel, Woonsocket.
Denicholas, Andrew, messman; mother, Mrs. Corrine Denicholas, Pawtucket.
Francis, Manuel Travis, oiler; sister, Miss Frances Francis, Bristol.
Hogan, Thomas Harold, steward; mother, Mrs. Helen Joyal, Providence.
Scanlon, Thomas Edmund, oiler; mother, Mrs. Nora Scanlon, Cranston.
Spears, Joseph Monroe, ordinary seaman; mother, Mrs. M. Spears, E. Providence.

Mail for Military Must Be Prepaid

All classes of mail addressed to members of the armed forces must be fully prepaid to avoid having the mail returned to the sender, or if the sender is unknown to the dead letter office for examination, it was announced today by John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster at Boston. Collection of postage due on short-paid military mail greatly delays its delivery and places a heavy burden on all concerned, he said.

Nine New England Airmen Decorated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The names of nine New Englanders were among the 84 pilots and aerial gunners of two Marine Corps squadrons decorated for heroic achievements in the Battle of Midway last June 4-6.

Letters of commendation were won by 58 ground crewmen, and in announcing the awards the Navy Department states:

"So agressively did these two squadrons attack greatly outnumbering enemy forces that 38 of the 84 pilots and gunners are listed as missing in action and are presumed lost."

An additional 17 sustained wounds, the Navy added, but have now, with a few exceptions, returned to action.

The identities of the squadrons were revealed for the first time as Marine Fighting Squadron 221 and Marine Scout-Bombing Squadron 241, both part of Marine Aircraft Group 22.

Among those honored were the following New Englanders:

Connecticut

Second Lieut. David W. Pinkerton, Jr. (missing). His parents: Mr. and Mrs. David W. Pinkerton, Sr., New Haven, Conn.
Sergeant Warren H. Van Kirk. His parents: Mr. and Mrs. William Van Kirk, Fairfield, Conn.

Massachusetts

Capt. John R. Alvord (missing). Wife: Mrs. Nancy F. Alvord, Quincy, Mass.
Capt. Elmer G. Glidden, Jr. Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Elmer G. Glidden, Sr., West Roxbury, Mass.
Capt. Francis P. McCarthy (missing). Parents: Mr. and Mrs. William J. McCarthy, Newtonville, Mass.
Capt. Herbert T. Merrill (wounded). Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Merrill, Arlington, Mass.
First Lieut. Albert W. Tweedy (missing). Father, Mr. Albert W. Tweedy, Hingham, Mass.
First Lieut. Sumner H. Whitten (wounded). Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Whitten, Waban, Mass.

Rhode Island

Maj. Marshall A. Tyler. Parents: Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Tyler, Kingston, R. I.

9 N. E. Soldiers Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The War Department made public today the names of 364 United States soldiers killed in action, including nine New Englanders, in the Southwest Pacific, South Pacific, African, and European war areas.

The list of New Englanders, including men from Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, killed in Africa and the Southwest Pacific, is:

Connecticut

Fortuna, Private Nicholas—Mrs. Rosine Fortuna, mother, Middletown.

Maine

Kenney, Private First Class, Willard F.—Mrs. Evelyn Gray, mother, Waterville.
Labonte, Private First Class, Leo P.—Mr. Albert Labonte, father, Biddeford.
Wuori, Private John I.—Mr. Victor Wuori, father, Kingfield.

Massachusetts

Colucci, Private Alvaro—Mrs. Evelyn Colucci, mother, Lynn.
Duane, First Lieut. George E.—Mrs. Ella M. Duane, mother, West Newton.
Gordon, Private Ralph C.—Mrs. Anna Gordon, mother, Springfield.
Santos, Sergeant Joseph F.—Mrs. Julia Santos, mother, Charlestown.

United States Personnel killed In Southwest Pacific

Massachusetts

Irving, Sergeant Ernest I.—Mrs Sadie E. Irving, mother, Whitman.

Traffic Lights: Protest Heeded

Massachusetts motorists who have complained about the poor visibility of dimmed-out traffic lights, hereafter will get the full benefit of the 35 degrees of light permitted under the regulations of the Massachusetts Committee on public safety, it was learned today.

Traffic Engineer Edgar F. Copell, of the State department of public works, said a survey by inspectors of the Traffic Division disclosed that on many of the signals the visor was tipped in such a way as to obscure part of the opening in the dimout shield. To correct this, he said, the aperture in the shield is being lowered so that where the visor is not horizontal a proper amount of light will still be showing to the motorist.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 10
2,000 gallons	829
1,500 gallons	621¾
1,000 gallons	414½
500 gallons	207¼

PROFILE BRAND
Canned Goods
DICKERMAN & COMPANY
Wholesale Grocers
Tel. 900 14 Bridge Street
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ready Now—All Sizes
30-32 oz. Genuine Beaver Individually hand-tailored
$65.00 and $70.00

Service Overcoats IN THE TRUE American MANNER
ROSENFIELD UNIFORM COMPANY
15 SCHOOL ST. BOSTON
Up One Flight
War Department Authorized Army Exchange Service No. 150
SINCE 1902

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
92nd BIRTHDAY SALE
SEE WHAT YOU Save!
REGULARLY 17.95-25.00
SCHOOL-BOYS SUITS
WITH HIS FIRST LONG TROUSERS!
15.95
Notice these features:
• Suits for 11 to 14-Year Olds.
• Quality Fabrics.
• Made by One of the Country's Outstanding Manufacturers of Better Boys' Clothing.
• Sizes 11 to 18.
• Each Piece Labelled as to Fabric Content.
ALSO Jordan's famous "Stadium Coat" reversible fingertip length (12-22), reg. 13.75 . . . 11.95
FOURTH FLOOR—STORE FOR BOYS
BOSTON

Allies Destroy 138 Japanese Planes and Sink 3 Troopships

Continued from Page 1

the Japanese in any area, was administered in an around-the-clock four-day assault. During the first three days 133 planes were knocked out. These comprised 85 definitely destroyed, 29 probably destroyed, and 19 damaged. Sunday three more were shot down over the retreating convoy and one other probably destroyed. In addition, a Zero fighter was destroyed on the ground at Lae.

While heavy and medium bombers were over the remnants of the convoy off the South Coast of New Britain, other planes poured bombs, cannon, and machine-gun fire into the Lae harbor area and the nearby airdrome.

Farther northwest along the New Guinea coast, Flying Fortresses bombed the recently strengthened Japanese bases at Finschhafen, Madang, and Wewak.

Shadowing the retreating convoy throughout Saturday night, Liberators, Catalinas, and Flying Fortresses fought off weak enemy air-interception attempts and scored hits on two unidentified ships of the convoy between Gasmata and Rabaul.

Australian Beaufighters and American Mitchells, escorted by Lightnings, resumed the work of destruction at Lae Sunday morning, starting fires which were visible for many miles at sea.

Russia:

Soviet Troops Take 13 More Towns

The Red Army has seized 13 more settlements from the Germans in the North Caucasus, where the German-held railroad junction of Georgievsk was threatened with encirclement, and has broken a German salient thrust into Russian positions on the central front far to the north, a communiqué said.

The advance down the Lower Don continued despite desperate German efforts to block it some 60 miles northeast of Rostov, key Nazi supply center in Southern Russia, it was reported. Another German-held community was gathered into the Russian lines in the Lower Don area.

Bitter fighting preceded the temporary success of the Germans on the central front. The communiqué acknowledged that a wedge had been driven into the Red Army's positions, but said a heavy Russian counterattack forced the Germans back to their original positions.

The German High Command said Sunday that a German shock-troop division on the central front had captured 75 Russian strong points and destroyed their garrisons.

In the North Caucasus, the capture of 13 more settlements by the Russians appeared to make the German position at Georgievsk still more precarious. An earlier communiqué had reported the city was half encircled.

The Russians said they had captured Georgievskaya, four miles south of Georgievsk, and other small towns forming a semi-circle around the railroad junction. Vast stores of German mines, ammunition, and other equipment fell into Russian hands, it was said.

Germans Facing Another Withdrawal

The Germans, who had advanced down the Rostov-Baku railway last summer in quest of the oil of Grozny and Baku, already had withdrawn 75 miles from Mozdok to Georgievsk and they apparently faced a new withdrawal along the railway leading to the northwest.

Heavy fighting was reported at a river position where the Germans had concentrated a large number of their six-barrel mortars and tanks. Russian troops were said to have succeeded in crossing the river and throwing back the Germans in hand-to-hand fighting. More German prisoners were sent streaming to the rear, it was added.

The entire German position in the Caucasus seemed to be imperilled as the Russians drove on along the Lower Don toward Rostov and the rising stubbornness of the German defense indicated the Germans realized the danger.

Russians Report More Towns Taken

Along the railway line from Stalingrad to Tikhoretsk and Novorossisk on the Black Sea, the Russians said they had captured several more places in the area of Zimovniki, about 130 miles southwest of Stalingrad.

The Germans suffered heavy losses in both manpower and materiel there, the Russian communiqué reported.

On the central front, west of Moscow, the Russians said they were continuing their aggressive action against the Nazi invaders despite ceaseless counterattacks in some sectors.

In one of these encounters, the communiqué reported, German infantry forces southwest of Velikie Luki were cut off from their supporting tank and armored-car detachments and were facing annihilation. A company of German infantry was reported wiped out in another sector.

The Army newspaper Red Star ing to normal and a train from the east was expected to arrive soon. said that life in the recaptured city of Velikie Luki was return-

MacArthur Lauded For Papuan Victory

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Jan. 11

Prime Minister John Curtin sent a congratulatory message to Gen. Douglas MacArthur today on the success of the campaign in the Papuan area of New Guinea, which he said had been carried out under the most trying conditions.

The campaign, which saved the Allied base at Port Moresby from a Japanese thrust and eventually resulted in the virtual annihilation of the Japanese forces in the Buna-Gona area, demonstrated the "comradeship in arms and co-operation between the forces of Australia and the United States," Mr. Curtin's message said.

Solomon Islands:

U. S. Pilots Bomb Munda Airfield

United States fliers are continuing their almost daily pounding of the camouflaged Japanese airfield at Munda, in the Solomon Islands.

The Navy reported in a brief communiqué Sunday that a probable hit was scored on an enemy antiaircraft battery on Monda Point, New Georgia Island, during a raid the night of Jan. 8-9.

The previous morning a group of Marauder medium bombers (Martin B-26), escorted by Airacobras (Bell P-39) bombed the field with unreported results.

All planes returned safely from both missions, presumably to the American-held airfield on Guadalcanal Island.

North Africa:

Allies Hit Rommel's Libya Supply Depots

Allied bombers have struck again at possible junction points for General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Libyan forces and the Axis army of Tunisia, raiding Gabès, the village of Kebili west of that port, and Kairouan, an African Air Force spokesman announced.

The highlight of the day's air activity was a one-man bombing attack by Maj. Phillip George Cochran of Erie, Pa., who leads a P-40 Warhawk fighter group.

Alone and carrying one large bomb, he swept over the roof tops of Kairouan and deposited the explosive in the middle of German military headquarters for the area. He reported the headquarters destroyed.

On returning from the target, he was attacked by a Focke-Wulf 190. Although his plane was shot up, he held off the German fighter and returned safely to his base.

The Tunisian raids followed the first sweep by American bombers from the west against the Tripoli area in the aerial effort to smash Marshal Rommel's retreating troops before he can escape the British Eighth Army and join hands with German and Italian forces in the French protectorate on the Mediterranean narrows.

Martin Marauders carried out the main raid of the day. They attacked railroad yards and oil storage tanks at Gabès with an escort of P-38 Lockheed Lightning fighters.

About the same time Bostons, escorted by Warhawks, struck at a German military camp at Kebili, on the salt lake 65 miles west of Gabès, and left it afire.

Mitchell bombers attacked the rail junction four miles north of the port of Hammamet, itself 40 miles southeast of Tunis, and were reported to have scored direct hits.

The Marauders and Lightnings had to fly through heavy anti-aircraft fire to reach their objectives at Gabès, which authorities described as a main supply base for Marshal Rommel's forces in Tripolitania, and at the same time were challenged by Messerschmitts.

"The raid was highly successful and direct hits were scored on the oil tanks and railroad yards," the spokesman said.

By a Staff Artist

As the Scenes Shift in African War Theater

Lower white arrows show where French units are operating in Southern Libya. The force that has arrived at Brach has come all the way up from Chad, at the foot of the map. To the left of this is a southward-pointing arrow where a French camel corps has entered Libya, cleaning up Italian resistance. Arrows up north are those of the major United Nations forces in North Africa.

No More 'Wakers Up', Rail Crews Strike

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 11

Because their railroad company announced there would be no more "wakers up," between 300 and 400 locomotive engineers and firemen in the Nottingham district went on strike at midnight.

Trainmen complained it was impossible these days to buy alarm clocks to replace the men who have gone around to wake up locomotive crews between 11:30 p. m. and 7 a. m.

A number of trains were kept in their sheds by the strike.

Force, which unloaded a great weight of bombs—including two-ton "blockbusters"—on the city Saturday night in the fifth raid on the Ruhr in seven nights.

Pilots returning from the assault which was carried out under excellent weather conditions, said they had left vast fires raging in the Essen industrial area, some of them visible for 100 miles.

The number of planes which took part in the raid was not officially disclosed, but acknowledgment that seven were lost might be taken as an indication that upwards of 140 or 150 participated. Experience in the past has shown that a loss of 5 per cent of the planes participating in such raids can be expected.

The airmen reported they were met by heavy antiaircraft fire and swarms of German night fighters over the target.

The raid was the fiftieth on Essen since the start of the war. The City, which has a peacetime population of about 500,000, lies in the center of the great German coal-mining district and produces large quantities of guns, tanks, locomotives, railway equipment, and other material vital to the German war effort.

Mexico:

Warships Prepared To Fight Submarines

All Mexican warships have been provided with "sufficient personnel properly trained in the use of anti-submarine weapons," the Mexican Government announced.

The brief announcement gave no hint of the nature or extent of the antisubmarine arming. The Navy Ministry also said that courses in depth bombing would be instituted at the naval school at Vera Cruz.

Burma:

Japanese Defenses Strafed by British

British troops advancing toward Akyab in Burma are maintaining pressure against Japanese forces in Rathedaung, 25 miles north of the Bay of Bengal port, and fighting is continuing on both sides of the Mayu River, a British communiqué said.

A formation of Royal Air Force bombers escorted by fighters raided Japanese-occupied villages on Akyab Island Sunday.

At other points in Burma machine-gun attacks were made on Japanese supply vehicles and sampans, the communiqué reported. Railway cars were set afire at an unspecified place, it was said.

The bombers returned to Akyab Island Sunday night and again dropped several tons of heavy bombs on the Japanese strongholds. None of the British planes was reported lost.

Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's bombers and fighters raided Japanese warehouses and river transports at Bhamo in Burma for the second consecutive day, starting fires in the town and sinking at least one barge.

Fighters also raided the airdrome operations building at Loiwing, once an American Volunteer Group maintenance base, and machine gunned enemy trucks.

New Guinea:

Japanese Losses: 353 Planes, 104 Ships

An official United States War Department spokesman has listed at least 353 Japanese aircraft, 19 warships, and 85 merchantmen destroyed in the course of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's New Guinea campaign.

Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, chief of the News Division in the Bureau of Public Relations, said in an address on the weekly Army Hour radiocast as made public by the War Department:

"Since the opening of the campaign, 353 enemy aircraft were definitely destroyed, 88 others probably. Enemy surface craft losses, inflicted by MacArthur's magnificent air force, run to 6 cruisers, 13 destroyers, 85 merchantmen, large and small, and a shoal of lesser vessels."

Colonel Dupuy reported that Japanese ground losses could not be itemized yet.

"The two American divisions here," he said, "the 32nd and 41st, are National Guard divisions, hailing respectively from Michigan and Wisconsin, and from Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, their ranks swelled by increments of selectees from these and other states."

Casualties:

War Department Lists 364 Killed in Action

Names of 364 American soldiers killed in action on four fronts were announced today by the War Department.

In the list were men from 42 states and Alaska, and it included casualties in the Southwest Pacific, South Pacific, African and European combat zones.

Among those listed were 17 officers and 217 enlisted men killed in Africa, three officers and nine enlisted men in the European theater, one officer and seven enlisted men in the South Pacific, and eight officers and 102 enlisted men in the Southwest Pacific.

U-Boat Toll:

4,000 Men Lost Since Pearl Harbor

The perilous task of sailing merchant ships in the submarine-infested Atlantic has taken the lives of at least 4,000 and perhaps more than 6,000 men since Pearl Harbor.

The announced destruction of six cargo vessels in the Western Atlantic last week caused the loss of more seamen than had been reported in any previous week in several months, when the ship toll was higher.

There were indications that conditions would be still tougher for the sailors in winter operations. Seamen stand less chance of survival after torpedoings in the cold months when they face heavy storms, icy waters, and shorter hours of daylight.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, head of the War Shipping Administration, recently said "We may encounter an increase in ship losses during the winter months because submarine operations are much easier to carry on at that time."

Seventy-three men were killed and 87 were listed as missing as the result of six announced sinkings last week. These raised the casualty list for the 587 Allied and neutral merchantmen reported sunk in the Western Atlantic over the 6,400 mark. At least 3,906 men have been killed and 2,521 others have been recorded as missing, with most of the latter considered lost.

The Navy announced that 3,211 merchant-marine casualties — 491 killed and 2,720 missing—were reported from Sept. 27, 1941, to Dec. 21, 1942, resulting directly from enemy action against American ships only.

The list of trained men who skipper the ships against the dangers of submarines, planes, and mines, as well as the elements, has been hit hard, too. At least 61 captains of American ships have been lost in actions on all seas, and 17 Allied masters have been captured in Western Atlantic operations alone.

In the six sinkings announced last week, one ship's captain was drowned, another's fate is unknown, and a third was taken prisoner aboard a U-boat.

Maj. Andrew Rowan

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Maj. Andrew Rowan, who passed on here yesterday, was carrier of the "Message to Garcia" in the Spanish-American War.

The "Message to Garcia" was immortalized in an essay of that name written by Elbert Hubbard in commemoration of Major Rowan's achievement in carrying information from the War Department through dangerous jungles to the Cuban rebel leader, Gen. Calixte Garcia, on May 1, 1898. The message notified General Garcia that hostilities were imminent.

Twenty-four years later, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Pact Gives Up Special Rights Of United States Within China

Continued from Page 1

ment yet handed out to China from Washington was in President Roosevelt's message to Congress last week.

He declared that "the period of our defensive attrition in the Pacific is passing" and he declared that "today we are flying as much lend-lease material into China as ever traversed the Burma Road."

New Emphasis On Pacific

The first of these two statements has been accepted here as confirming a feeling of many weeks standing in military quarters that there must and will be an increased emphasis in grand strategy on the Pacific war fronts during 1943.

The second statement has every one from Chinese representatives to officials of lend-lease puzzled because what it appears to mean is at variance with authoritative information here, and what it actually says under analysis has little meaning or purpose.

The broad facts about the supply situation to China as obtained from responsible sources are as follows:

The air freight ferry from India to Chungking has performed stupendous feats in moving war materials of all kinds into China. But the quantity of freight which can be moved across the Himalayas on that run is limited strictly by the number of transport planes allotted to it. Substantial numbers have been allotted, but somehow many from every group of such planes sent for the China run have been diverted to other tasks before reaching there. The monthly rate of total tonnage moved is impressive, but is less than one fourth of the total tonnage rate established on the Burma Road.

Not All Lend-Lease

Total tonnage is, of course, a very different thing from Lend-Lease tonnage. By no means all of the tonnage sent over the Burma Road was Lend-Lease. Sometimes there were substantial Lend-Lease shipments. But much of the bulk was consumed by materials purchased by China with its own funds.

Not all of the tonnage going by air today is Lend-Lease. At the present moment a very high proportion of the air space is consumed by United States Army supplies for the United States Army Air Force operating in China. The planes carry fuel, ammunition, spare parts and scores of other things for regular Army units. Such supplies are not "lend-leased" to China. They are simply United States supplies being moved to a United States Army combat outfit at the front.

Hence a comparison of actual China by air now with what moved "Lend-Lease" supplies moving to before over the Burma Road has little meaning except to the statisticians at the Office of the Lend-Lease Administration. It certainly is not taken by the Chinese as indicating that the war is almost won.

Fight to the End

However, it can be stated here as a corrective to much uneasiness in American public opinion that the Chinese are showing every evidence of staying in the war to the end regardless of their feeling of being neglected "at the end of the line."

The Chinese have already had two impressive proofs of what can be done against the Japanese with relatively little. One proof has been the accomplishment of the United States Air Force operating in China.

Just how small that force is remains a deep secret, but that it is small everyone knows—and it probably is well below the average layman's idea of what a small air force would be. Yet, it has achieved and held air control over large parts of China for over a year. Chungking has been given a shield against Japanese bombing raids which has been effective for that year. Chinese ground troops have been given real air support for the first time in many years of war with Japan.

The other thing the Chinese have noted with understanding is the gradual growth of American sea power in the Pacific and its effect on Japanese activities. Japan has been fighting the United States Navy so violently and at such cost to Japan that it has taken much of Japanese military pressure off China. Every major offensive move made by Japan since the fall of Burma has been made against United States sea forces in the Pacific Ocean.

Chinese Deeply Disappointed

The Chinese have their deep disappointments. They are suffering horribly under the Japanese blockade. Their armies have rifles and little else in the way of equipment. They want the air ferry to bring equipment for their own armies as well as for the American forces. They want the Burma Road open and are dispirited by the tardiness of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's Indian armies to tackle that job.

But they know that American troops on Guadalcanal are aiding China just as effectively, and perhaps more so, in the Solomons than they would in China itself. They know that if the Japanese Fleet is wiped out Japan must collapse. They have seen the Japanese in Burma mill around China's back door for six months without being able to do serious harm.

Rumania Close to Climax Of Military and Trade Crisis

Continued from Page 1

doubled during the month of December.

The present temper of the country can be gauged by the success of a special issue of the newspaper Universal which has been distributed in large areas in Rumania.

This issue is a reproduction of the first page of a genuine paper, but the inside pages carry full Allied and Soviet communiqués.

Recent weeks also have been notable for the emergence of the first Rumanian "Darlan," who is Pamfil Seicaru, editor of the pro-German newspaper Curentul.

Mr. Seicaru has caused to be circulated in neutral countries an anti-German article ostensibly censored for the Rumanian press, but which in fact was almost certainly never submitted, its sole purpose being to give Allied circles the impression that he is now willing to collaborate with Britain and America should the need arise. This is a significant example of the risks which certain satellite politicians are prepared to take since the United Nations assumed the offensive.

But the most serious question in Rumania at present is military. All reports agree that there is not at present in Rumania a single fully trained division capable of fighting on the eastern front.

Rutledge for High Court—Flynn Under Fire

Continued from Page 1

was submitted, before it was approved. Mr. Flynn appears to be in a hurry.

Johnson to Retire

The way is being cleared for Mr. Flynn through the State Department's acceptance of Nelson Johnson's request, made before he went to Australia while he was Ambassador to China, to retire. Mr. Early had the information for the correspondents that Mr. Johnson had announced in Australia this morning that he was returning to the United States for retirement.

Whatever his hard climb up the political ladder and the embarrassing trials which have come his way as a Tammany leader, what with paving-block investigations and other matters, Mr. Flynn as a diplomat is beginning his career at the top. He is not even going to have to start—Senate willing—as Minister. He is going to be an Ambassador and—Senate willing—learn his duties as he goes along. And anyway, the pay is better at the top.

Roosevelt's Letter

"Dear Eddie," Mr. Roosevelt said in a letter to his new Envoy, "I am sending your nomination to the Senate Monday as Minister to Australia.

"In addition, I am appointing you my personal representative with the rank of Ambassador. I do so because in the very large area of the Southwest Pacific, I want to feel free to avail myself of your services in various other forms of activity, over and above your duties as Minister.

"For example, Hon. Patrick J. Hurley, in addition to being Minister to New Zealand, is a General in the Army, and I have used his services in many different places outside of New Zealand proper and in ways and for purposes which do not fall directly under his ministerial capacity."

Republican Senate leaders stated that they would question Mr. Flynn's appointment, with Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio raising the issue of the city-owned paving blocks which are use to pave a courtyard on the Democratic leaders estate, an episode later investigated by a Bronx County (N. Y.) grand jury, which exonerated Mr. Flynn.

Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced definitely this afternoon that Mr. Flynn would be called before the committee in an investigation of his qualifications. Senator Connally said that a preliminary meeting of the committee would be held Wednesday.

Simultaneously on the floor of the Senate Senator Styles Bridges launched the Republican attack on Mr. Flynn's nomination which he bluntly described as "an insult to the people of Australia.

"He is the notorious Edward J. Flynn," Senator Bridges declared, "formerly known as 'Boss Flynn' and more currently known as 'Belgian paving block Flynn.'"

But it is evident that many Democrats are going to rally to the defense of Mr. Flynn. Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania reported to Senator Bridges by remarking to reporters that "if the Republicans start shooting, we have got a few things to remind them of."

In naming Justice Rutledge, a Kentucky-born jurist and former Dean of the Law Schools at Washington University at St. Louis and Iowa State University, to succeed Mr. Byrnes, President Roosevelt is making his first appointment to the Supreme Court from the Federal Bench.

Justice Rutledge who is 48 years of age and a native of Cloverport, Ky., studied at Maryville College in Tennessee, the University of Wisconsin, and the Indiana and Colorado University Law Schools. He has taught at high schools in Bloomington and Connersville, Ind.; Albuquerque, N. M., and Boulder, Colo., and was on the Law School faculties at the University of Colorado, Washington University of St. Louis, and State University of Iowa.

Justice Rutledge was appointed to the Appeals Court in 1939. He has served on the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform Laws as a member both from Missouri and from Iowa.

Willkie's Protest

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential nominee, said today that the nomination of Edward J. Flynn, democratic National Chairman, as Minister to Australia, "must be revolting to all decent citizens."

Mr. Willkie said in a statement: "The appointment is so crassly cynical that it must be revolting to all decent citizens. The difference between the high professions of President Roosevelt's and Vice-President Wallace's speeches and the Administration's low political performance is a tragic paradox.

All-Wool Scarf
in colorful and authentic
Clan Tartans
MADE IN SCOTLAND AND ONLY
$2.50

Anderson
Buchanan—Fraser
Forbes—Gordon
MacBeth
MacDuff
MacDonald
MacKenzie
MacLaren
Red MacLean
Napier
Robertson
Htg. Stuart
Royal Stuart
Black Watch
Excellent Imported Sweaters for the Cold Weather
Lamb's Wool for Men and Women
$8.50 to $16.50
Indian Cashmere Sweaters
$10.50 to $30
Children's Sweaters
$5 to $9.50
Mail Orders Filled
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street . . . Boston
and
16 West 57th Street, New York

Maenson
Clothes from England-worn the world over
Men interested in really distinguished suits and overcoats at an attractive price are invited to write to the Maenson agent at any of the addresses below.
Cantley (Pty) Ltd. P.O. Box 1577 CAPE TOWN & P.O. Box 2489 JOHANNESBURG
Mr. D. I. Dickie 34 Queen Street MELBOURNE
J. W. Shackelford & Son Ltd. P.O. Box 676 AUCKLAND
Mr T. S. Hoey c/o The Edgar B. Walters Organ Inc., 245 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A. (& CANADA)
JOSEPH MAY & SONS LTD. 106 Regent Street London W. 1

EWART'S CAFETERIA
Delicious Southern food at modest prices, served in beautiful rooms, typical of the Old South.

112 North 5th Street, Richmond, Va.

FOUR STARS FOR MEN!
★ *Kuppenheimer Clothes*
★ *Manhattan Shirts*
★ *Heywood Shoes*
★ *Knox Hats*
Jacobs & Levy
705 E. BROAD ST. RICHMOND, VA.

THE DANTREE
A PLEASANT PLACE for PLEASING PEOPLE
SERVING BREAKFAST LUNCHEON DINNER
On All Days Except Sunday
713 E. Franklin St. Richmond, Va. Tel. 2-1305

If the
Article or Service
you are seeking is not in this issue call
4-2794
9 to 11 a. m., except Friday and Saturday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
RICHMOND, VA.

Ukraine 'Riches' Slipping From Grasp of Germans

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since the defeat of the Nazis at Stalingrad, the German radio has been pouring out to the home audience vivid pictures of the ripe grain, golden butter, chickens, sugar beets, and potatoes to be obtained from the Ukraine. This apparently an attempt to bolster German support for the war in the east.

But such propaganda may boomerang, for two reasons: the promised riches have not been forthcoming; and now the Russians threaten to sweep the invaders out of the Ukraine itself.

Much light is cast on the situation in occupied Russia by a special report on radio broadcasts bearing on that area, prepared jointly by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission and the Board of Economic Warfare, which has been made available by the Office of War Information. According to this report, Nazi broadcasts regarding the German-occupied regions in the east stress two main themes:

1. The restoration of private property.
2. The expansion of production.

Rosy Picture Painted

The picture painted for German domestic audiences is that of a New Europe made prosperous and secure by the riches of the Ostland. But this rosy presentation is often beclouded by references to guerrilla resistance behind the enemy lines and to the disastrous effects of the Soviet "scorched-earth" policy, as well as by the watering down of predictions regarding specific materials to be obtained from the east.

"Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi commissioner for the occupied areas, said last June that "the aim of the new order is the abolition of the Bolshevik collective." This was most easily obtained in the Baltic countries, where, Dr. Rosenberg said, "the former economic system was still to a certain extent in effect."

In the Ukraine, farmers who have fought against the Soviet guerrillas have allegedly been rewarded by parcels of land, and in October Berlin announced that private property rights had been granted to "people of the German race" in that area.

But Mihai Antonescu, Acting Rumanian Premier, acknowledged last summer that "it is impossible to change immediately from Communism in a land where the population is ignorant about private property."

In May, 1942, the Nazis claimed that "all Ukrainian fields have been planted." By July, however, this estimate was scaled down to 85 per cent by Dr. Rosenberg, and a Berlin broadcast said that "Seventy per cent of the total acreage of the Ukraine has been sown." By the end of July Berlin and Rome were already starting to explain to the people that all the agricultural surplus of occupied Russia would be required by the army, so that the fertility of the Ukraine would contribute to the welfare of the Reich only "indirectly."

Variety in Excuses

At first the German difficulties were explained by the frost. Then they were blamed on the "Bolshevik system," under which the "Ukrainian peasant had lost the capacity to work the land independently." Rome, however, admitted that the Bolsheviks had removed all agricultural machinery, and Berlin reported as late as September that the Crimea "was not definitely free from Bolshevist oppression."

In the exploitation of Russian industrial resources, which have been "returned to private ownership" by placing them in the hands of Nazi officials and merchants, Axis satellite nations have been invited to participate extensively. Italian mining experts are said to be investigating mining opportunities in the Ukraine and Crimea. Belgian businessmen, according to the Berlin Radio, have organized a syndicate with a capital of 5,000,000 francs to investigate opportunities for Belgian industry.

But the role of the Dutch has come in for the most prominent treatment on the Nazi radio. Last June the organization of the "Netherlands East Company" for the exploitation of the Ostland was hailed by the German-controlled Dutch broadcasters as "the most important event of the century" for the Netherlands. The Dutch were to engage in farming, fishing, peat mining, cattle breeding and other Dutch specialties. In August it was announced that Dutch companies were supervising the expansion of harbor facilities in the east. Apparently the Germans are trying to substitute the Ostland for the Netherlands Indies in the minds of the Dutch as their sphere of colonial expansion.

Appeals to Dutch farmers to migrate to the Ukraine have been virtually without results, however, because of prevalent anti-Nazi attitudes in Holland and Dutch uncertainty regarding the outcome of the war in the east.

Engine and Tractor Shortage

Among the worst difficulties besetting the Nazis in occupied Russia is the shortage of transportation facilities. Last May an Axis broadcast said that German factories were building 15,000 locomotives, but that these were not of first quality and would have to be replaced after the war.

In July it was claimed that railroad lines throughout occupied Russia had been functioning normally and that additional new routes had been opened. But subsequent broadcasts revealed that the Russians had destroyed many roads; that horses were ordered substituted for rolling stock wherever possible in Estonia; and that cement barges would be built for use on the Russian rivers in order to alleviate the traffic problem. And on Oct. 15 the Nazis announced without fanfare that the Orel-Kiev road had just been opened.

Shortages of farm machinery also plague the Nazis in Russia. In July Berlin admitted that Russian tractors "had been mostly destroyed," and Rome said that "the Bolsheviks had removed all the agricultural machinery." Berlin said in December that although 28 factories were producing parts for farm machinery in the Ukraine, more than 1,500 carloads of farm equipment had been sent there from Germany. Italy claims to have sent 90,000 hand plows to the Ukraine.

Nazi terrorism against the Jews in occupied Russia is emphasized in recent Soviet releases On Dec. 22 the Soviet Embassy's Information Bulletin reported that in the course of two days alone—Aug. 26 and 27—the Nazis staged the following massacres: In Lutsk 20,000 Jews were herded together on the pretext of re-registration, and shot; in Sarny, where the Nazis allegedly executed 18,000 Jews and thousands of Russians and Ukrainians last spring, 14,000 more Jews were gathered in from neighboring towns and executed on Aug. 26; 850 Ukrainians and 1,600 Jews were shot in Rovitno, 1,250 in Bereznо, 1,400 in Kostopol, and 1,500 in Zdolbunovo. In Kiev and Dniepropetrovsk alone, in the first months of their occupation, over 60,000 persons were exterminated, according to the Soviet Embassy.

Communist Party Officer Gets Suspended Sentence

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—On his plea of ill-health, Welwel Warszower, alias Robert William Wiener, former financial secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, has won a suspended sentence of a two-year prison term.

Mr. Warszower, convicted two years ago on a charge of fraudulent use of a passport, was placed on probation for three years and fined $2,000 by Federal Judge John C. Knox.

Germans Seek Heavier Share of French Exports; What Do French People Think Under Nazi Yoke?

Political activity impeded but grows constantly as does contempt for all of Vichy regime.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the midst of the difficult political discussions which revolve about the leadership of France, an all-important factor, is the trend which French opinion itself is taking.

The main obstacle to knowledge of political trends in France is not lack of reliable information but the apathy which befell a large section of the French population after the defeat.

Today, the psychological shock of the French collapse has been largely overcome. But Hitler's food policy, holding France at the edge of starvation, has been an effective means to slow down political unrest among the French masses. For revolutionary experience indicates that an undernourished population is less able to revolt against its oppressors than men and women who do not have to struggle for their daily bread.

Moreover, the French collapse was not only caused by military defeat but was brought about by a deep-rooted crisis of French society which has not yet come to an end.

Minority's Importance

Political activity in France thus has been limited to a vigorous minority. But it represents practically all sections of the population and has become more extensive month after month. It is from this minority—the most daring members of which form the underground movement of resistance—that France's future leaders may well be chosen.

It, therefore, is this active minority among the French that Hitler and his Vichy henchmen are now endeavoring to crush. Reports from France indicate that since German occupation of Vichy-France thousands of "de Gaullists, Communists, and Terrorists" have been arrested. Six new large concentration camps have been established. At the same time, tens of thousands of industrial workers and other able-bodied men have been rounded up and forcibly shipped to German factories.

Information of recent days leaves no doubt that except for a small group of "collaborators" representing perhaps less than 10 per cent of the population, the French people feel pro-Allied, anti-German, anti-Italian, and, at the same time, anti-Vichy. And "Vichy" in the mind of the French has come not only to include Pierre Laval and his gang, but Marshal Philippe Pétain and his friends as well.

Increasing contempt for the Marshal and for his policy is a striking feature of recent developments in French public opinion. Marshal Pétain must have felt his prestige vanishing when he declared that "he had to risk unpopularity." It is significant that, for instance, the underground paper, Combat, published by French right-wingers, mostly former officers, which in December, 1941, still defended Marshal Pétain, 10 months later called the Marshal the "head of the imbeciles." While in North Africa the "Pétain legend" still is a political force, in metropolitan France it has passed.

De Gaulle's Standing

Gen. Charles de Gaulle has been generally accepted as leader in the fight for liberation by organized underground groups in France. Is he also considered as "the leader" by the French masses?

The French admire General de Gaulle's gallant stand in their country's darkest hour and they are cheered by his uncompromising attitude toward Vichy. Yet, on the other hand, he is personally known only to a few in France and the average man is rarely inspired by someone he doesn't know. To be a "de Gaullist" in France does not mean that one wishes General de Gaulle to become future chief of all Frenchmen—although this possibility is not excluded—but that one shares in General de Gaulle's belief that this war must be fought for some fundamental principles.

General de Gaulle, for the French, has become identified with return to democracy and it is as a symbol of "liberty, equality and fraternity" that his name appeals to the people. Gen. Henri Giraud, on the other hand, is venerated as a war hero but the French feel that his comprehension of political problems may leave something to be desired.

The French appear to want a republican regime after the war but they will not return to the Constitution of 1875. It is significant that all groups proclaim a "Fourth Republic" and not simply a return to the prewar regime, which will have to be thoroughly transformed.

In the new French state, an elected representative assembly could be expected but, at the same time, the executive branch will likely become more stable and more influential. Some groups believe that the parliament chosen by general elections should be supplemented by a second assembly representing the professional groups .

The new French regime undoubtedly will be democratic and "social." That means that although no general abolition of private property is considered, large economic corporations, public services and key industries may well be controlled by the community. Political groups inside France seem to be in agreement that French economy should contain a public—planned—and a private (free) sector after the war but they differ on the question how far "socialization" of industry should be extended. However, a broad feeling is developing that the power of big business whose leaders were pro-Nazi and outstanding in collaboration, should be destroyed once and for all.

Is France likely to become Communist after the war? The French Communist Party had been utterly discredited by its political "about faces" but the courageous underground fight of Communist workers today accords them wide sympathy, even in right-wing circles. There is also a strong pro-Russian feeling not only among the workers but among other sections of the population as well. Sympathy for Russia, however, does not implicate adherence to Communist political and social aims. The average Frenchman believes that France's social setup should be reformed but that at the same time private property should be protected and that personal initiative should remain the stimulus of economic activity. Planning should be restricted to a definite sector of economic life.

French national feeling has been batdly shattered by German oppression and Vichy servility. It is, therefore, comprehensible that today many French leaders and the bulk of the population are more interested in the liberation of French territory, in the punishment of French traitors and in national reconstruction than in international collaboration after the war. Yet this chauvinistic turn of public opinion is likely to be but temporary. Underground papers already have begun to discuss problems of European federation. Increased active participation of France in the war will contribute to resuscitate French interest in international problems.

York, Louisville Times

His Arm Will Tire—Hers Never Will

Glassford Reports Richelieu to Fight

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, North Africa, Jan. 11

Vice - Admiral William Glassford, Jr., head of a United States mission to Dakar, said today the 35,000-ton French battleship Richelieu at Dakar would be refitted and "within a few months will be a top notch ship fighting with the Allied navies."

He said a number of American divers and technical experts had arrived at Dakar to supervise rehabilitation of the Richelieu, damaged by British attacks earlier in the war, and other warships at the West African port.

This work, he said, is paving the way for "establishment of Allied naval operations at Dakar."

Economic mission sent to Paris for inventory of resources and 'impetus' to forced labor.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — Approximately 140 German economic specialists arrived in Paris to take an inventory of French industrial resources as a means of increasing French exports to Germany, the Tass news agency said in a Morse-code transmission to Europe and North America reported by the Federal Communications Commission today.

Under a Geneva date, the Russian news agency, quoting a statement made by one of the specialists in the German-controlled Paris press, said the economic mission would make an inventory of the machinery, funds and materials available in France, as well as an evaluation of France's production and transport potentialities.

The specialists, according to Tass, told the Paris press that the objective of the mission was "to give impetus to the Europeanization of the French economy, since France is confronted with the necessity of unreservedly joining the European continent."

Tass quoted the spokesman as saying that the commission would define the lines for the concentration of French industry by closing down "ineffective" enterprises. Ten thousand French business enterprises have already been closed, Tass said.

At present, according to the dispatch, Germany imports 70 per cent of all French exports. The mission, said Tass, is seeking to increase this volume.

The German people were told today that "directives for the recruitment of foreign labor" for the coming year had been issued by Gauleiter Fritz Sauckel, director of Germany's forced-labor program among the peoples of Occupied Europe.

An item transmitted to Nazi editors for use throughout Germany and reported to the Office of War Information pointed out that at a meeting in Weimar two days ago, Gauleiter Sauckel "acquainted his collaborators" with "the exigencies and fundamental principles of labor direction" for 1943.

The members of the staff were told, the item said, that they should approach their tasks with "the attitude of an idealist" but also "in the knowledge that every personal sacrifice has to be made."

Herr Sauckel was quoted as having said that the "supreme aim" of his office was "to mobilize all productive reserves" in Germany and occupied territories "to an extent unsurpassed in world history" in "accordance with the Führer's principles."

The Nazi item noted "the flow of those hundreds of thousands of people who have come to Germany from far afield" and "impressive evidence" of Herr Sauckel's activities.

British Hail Morrison Pledge To Give Colonies New Deal

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 11—While calls for the speeding of plans for a better postwar Britain persisted in a week end of political speeches, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison went further than any member of the War Cabinet has yet done in pledging a new deal for British colonies.

Outstanding in Socialist Morrison's Sunday speech at Newcastle was the fact that he stoutly defended the British Empire and Britain's colonial record, but coupled this defense with a declaration that future survival of the British Empire would depend on international co-operation necessitating "some wider pooling of tasks and responsibilities with others" in regard to the British colonies.

Mr. Morrison, in effect, promised the colonial peoples:

1. The goal of self-government.
2. Far greater attention to the development of colonial economic welfare.

Message Applauded

The message of Mr. Morrison's speech was welcomed widely and warmly here today by almost all sections of political opinion for it just about represents British aspirations, namely, to speed the emancipation and prosperity of more backward peoples and to seek the fullest possible co-operation of other nations but—and it is a big but—the British feel it remains to be seen whether other countries are ready in practice to shoulder the responsibilities of the British colonies which they talk about in theory.

For instance, are they prepared to maintain a world-wide defense system like the British have done, or at least attempted to do. This point is especially stressed here.

The fact is that Mr. Morrison has thrown open the door for a new era of enlightened international co-operation over all colonial territories. But there are onerous terms. In the British view, there must be no economic exploitation, no monopolistic development. Colonies must be developed with the primary object of benefiting the colonial peoples themselves.

Therefore, there isn't really such a wide gap after all between Prime Minister Churchill's statement "we mean to hold our own" and Mr. Morrison's call for "wider pooling of tasks and responsibilities with others."

Mr. Churchill was provoked by the amount of criticism abroad toward the British Commonwealth of Nations. Mr. Morrison has felt it necessary to speak out boldly to the world in defense of the British Empire.

Both in Agreement

Both are in agreement that the problem of colonies is not to be solved merely by handing the territories and peoples over to other nations or groups of nations to govern. Both are agreed that Britain has achieved something so worth while in its colonial empire that it has no intention of relinquishing responsibility until it is certain that a better system is ready to replace the old one. Finally, both are agreed that the future peace and prosperity of the world, including colonies, depend on international collaboration.

But Mr. Churchill, as a Conservative, and Mr. Morrison, as a Socialist, have different ways of saying much the same thing. Mr. Morrison is doing a great service to the British cause because this little Cockney Socialist all his life has been fighting against the vested interests, exploitation, and on behalf of the "under dog," including the more backward peoples of the British Commonwealth, whether Indians or Jamaicans.

At Newcastle, Mr. Morrison did not deny that there were blots in the history of the British Commonwealth and he admitted that much greater effort and enlightenment was needed. He said: "I want the British Commonwealth to last, not just because it is British, but because it is good and will be better.

Practical Experience

Mr. Morrison advocated the speeding of education in self-government with opportunities for practical experience. "The British themselves have found the parish pump a fine training school for democracy," he said.

Mr. Morrison is becoming the foremost speaker in the British Government on postwar plans. He has dealt with the home front and the colonies and yesterday promised a further instalment on international collaboration.

The urgency of the peace-aims issue was stressed over the week end by Health Minister Ernest Brown who declared at Edinburgh that four thoughts were uppermost in the minds of men and women serving the armed forces and industry. They were he said:

1. Shall we have a job when the war is over?
2. Shall we have a good house to live in?
3. Are our children to have a fairer chance than we had?
4. What kind of a world will it be?

Planes From England Landed Troops by Thousands in Africa

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP)—The United Nations' first mass movement of air-borne troops took place during the invasion of North Africa, it was disclosed here today by Col. H. W. Shelmire, Executive Assistant to Gen. Henry (Hap) Arnold, United States Army Air Corps Chief.

Thousands of men were flown from England in a nonstop flight of 1,400 miles and were landed while the United Nations' seagoing transports sent troops ashore in barges, he said.

Colonel Shelmire described the flight at a celebration of the 150th anniversary of the first air voyage in America—a gas balloon ascent by Jean Pierre Blanchard in 1763.

Col. Shelmire said that all types of fighting men were carried 20 to 40 to a plane. None was parachuted to earth. Each flight was worked out with "infinite precision," and planes traveled at approximately 150 miles an hour, he said.

Allies Tops in Air

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—An overwhelming rate of victories over enemy aircraft is being maintained by American bombers in Europe, Lieut. Col. Carl Norcross reported today.

On 23 consecutive missions over enemy-occupied Europe, he said in a statement issued by the War Department, they shot down 104 German planes in combat, probably destroyed 108, and damaged 117, with a loss of only 18.

Lieutenant Norcross, a member of the staff of the 8th Air Force who has just returned from England for temporary duty in Washington, said that "for each 1,000 bombers which had taken off from England only 16 failed to return."

New Air Attitude

CAIRO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, who has been named Vice-Chief of Staff of the RAF, told correspondents the war would end sooner than it otherwise would because Britons and Americans had come to realize that airpower is not an adjunct to land or seapower, but a separate arm of war.

"The air represents a separate dimension linked to the sea as the sea is linked to the land and as the land is linked to the sea," Sir Arthur said in his farewell to correspondents in the Middle East.

"We, and now the Americans, have come to understand that, but the Huns and Japs have not and the war will end sooner because of it."

U. S. Air Base Built in 3 Days

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Home from North Africa, Brig. Gen. Stuart C. Godfrey disclosed yesterday a new weapon of his aviation engineers—airborne road-building equipment which makes it possible to construct advanced air bases almost overnight.

When it became necessary to establish advanced airdromes to support the action in Tunisia, General Godfrey said, a call was put in for the airborne engineers. With their equipment, they were flown in cargo planes to points as close as possible to the selected sites. Within three days, Flying Fortresses were taking off from the first base, and a second base was completed the next day.

"Our allies couldn't believe their eyes when they saw equipment being unloaded from airplanes and going right to work," he reported.

This kind of forehandedness, he said, is going a long way toward solving the difficult supply problem in North Africa, where for 1,000 miles there are only a single railroad and a narrow highway system along the coast.

Among the equipment, specially designed for transportation in planes or gliders, are light-weight, portable hangars, a gasoline-operated lighting unit for night construction work and lighting the field for night flying, a road scraper which can be hauled by a jeep, and rollers to be filled with water or sand.

The air-borne aviation engineers were first organized last summer. Their training was so rapid, General Stuart said, that within six months they were at work in England and ready for the North African campaign, where most of their work has been pioneering.

"The idea behind them," he explained, "is that they can get into fields captured by paratroops or on invaded islands right with the attack units to make ready for air operations with a minimum of delay.

"The saving of a few hours or days in the construction of such airdromes may have a great bearing on the outcome of a whole campaign."

The air-borne aviation engineers go through a tough training course. They are chosen from the Air Forces personnel for their stamina and special skills. They must have both basic combat and engineering training. Then they are instructed in operation of their specialized equipment, special engineering courses, advanced training with such weapons as submachine guns, carbines, and rifles, and a course in Commando exercises.

LONDON, S. W., WIMBLEDON
COOTE & CO LTD.
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
60 HIGH STREET
WIMBLEDON COMMON
S. W. 19
Tel. Wimbledon 6251-2

Literary Newcomer or Mellow Classic

Bookdealers who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor are well equipped to serve you with good reading material. Young radicals, old favorites, all the best authors are represented on the shelves of your local Monitor advertisers.

James R. Ogden & Sons Ltd. of London and Harrogate for FINE JEWELS and ANTIQUE SILVER
38-40 James St., Harrogate
41-42 Duke St., Piccadilly
S. W. 1

COOPERS FOR PURE FOODS
68/76 Brompton Road Knightsbridge
90/96 Edgware Road, Marble Arch
178, High Road Streatham
7 King Street Twickenham

Wills & Sear LTD.
FLOWERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUQUETS, ETC.
77 and 21 Old Brompton Road
South Kensington, S. W. 7
Cables: Flosculo
Phone: LONDON Kensington 2454

TYPISTS BOOK HOLDER in Brown Bakelite
Price 5/6 Postage in U. K. 9d. extra
PARTRIDGE & COOPER, LTD.
Printers, Stationers, Engravers
191-192 Fleet Street
LONDON, ENGLAND

London's Leading House for Fashions Carpets Furnishings
Restaurant and Ladies Hairdressing
Harvey Nichols of Knightsbridge
Harvey Nichols & Co Ltd, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1. SLOane 3440

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. Bumpus Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
Catalogues, lists and Bibliographical information free on application
BUMPUS

ECONOMY SERVICE to meet the NEW CONDITIONS let the S. L. DRY CLEANING and DYEING SERVICE Brighten and Renew YOUR WARDROBE
10 Old Town, Clapham, S. W. 4
Phone: Macaulay 3333
Branches throughout London

W. H. HAYNES Ltd.
THE "CHINTZ" SHOP
24, 25 and 26 Spring Street, Paddington
London, W. 2, England
Period Furnishings and Decorations and exclusive materials of all types, many reproduced from original documents on view.
Schemes and Suggestions Submitted
Close to Paddington C. W. R. Station
Telephone: Paddington 8278 (2 lines)

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
WHITEHALL 9691
Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisements in this paper
The Christian Science Monitor
Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

Driving Axis From Tunisia Key Task

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Axis occupation of Tunisia places the United Nations offensive in North Africa under severe handicaps. Until it can be removed, the American and British commanders must find their freedom of action severely curtailed.

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's defeat in Libya was largely due to the interruption of his supply line across the Mediterranean by the British Navy and Royal Air Force. Similarly, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's spectacular drive in pursuit of Marshal Rommel's fleeting army was implemented by water-borne supplies which their control of the eastern Mediterranean enabled the British to lay down in one after another of the Libyan ports evacuated by the Axis.

Hitler is thoroughly aware of the importance to his cause of maintaining his grip on Tunisia, and the tenacity of the Nazis in defense of the area they now hold indicates that men and material in volume have been poured in by air and sea.

Control of even the tip of Tunisia means three things to the Germans:

Three Nazi Advantages

1. The route through the Mediterranean will continue to be dominated by Axis air power based on both sides of the 70-mile wide Strait of Sicily, and therefore, to all intents and purposes, will be unavailable to the United Nations for free movement of convoys.

2. It affords the Axis a springboard from which they could launch future offensives in North Africa, and as long as such a possibility exists, Allied freedom of distribution of their forces in this area is hampered.

3. It affords an outpost which will make a United Nations thrust projected against Italy or southern France a hazardous procedure.

In view of the difficulties occasioned by lack of Allied Transportation facilities in North Africa, the distances involved, and the rapidity with which the Nazis have been able to assemble a strong force in Tunisia, it now appears that a serious mistake was made in arriving at an estimate of the situation when the plan for occupying North Africa was drawn.

From accounts published at the time the expeditionary force struck, it seems that the easternmost landings were effected at Bone and Philippeville. These occupations were probably undertaken for the purpose of dispatching a force to seize Bizerte and Tunis. At any rate, such an attempt was made, but it failed because it did not strike fast enough, and did not have sufficient strength to attain its objective when resistance was encountered.

Too Much Publicity

There can be little doubt that the Germans required no incentive to begin their occupation of strategical areas in Tunisia, but had it been needed, it was provided by the unnecessarily wide publicity given to United Nations intentions in the matter.

The failure of the Allies to have made an effort to land it Bizerte and Tunis was an error.

However, Allied successes in Libya and Algeria have already given its convoys comparative safety in both ends of the Mediterranean. Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham recently announced that the British Navy was in complete control of the western end, and in November a convoy from the eastern end reached Malta safely under strong naval and air support, being the first convoy to arrive without loss in more than a year.

This achievement indicates the change in the Eastern Mediterranean situation that has been brought about by the denial of Libyan airfields to the Axis, and their use by United Nations planes to afford convoys with air coverage.

Britain's interest in the control of the Mediterranean is shown by the strategic possessions it acquired. Gibraltar, which passed under British control nearly 250 years ago, was buttressed into a fortress whose strength has become an English snyonym, and has long dominated the western entrance of the Mediterranean.

Malta, which until the advent of the airplane, was almost on a par with Gibraltar in strength, was formally annexed in 1814, although it had been considered British in all but name since the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

Cyprus came under the British flag in 1878, and offered potentialities for development as a base within striking distance of Suez, which, however, were not utilized as Britain obtained certain concessions from Egypt which better met the need.

The importance to the United Nations of the trade route through the Mediterranean is more vital today than ever before due to the shipping shortage occasioned by serving the numerous widespread areas in which hostilities are being conducted, and the losses resulting from German submarine activities.

Supplies to East

In particular its effect on supplying the needs of the Allied military effort stemming from Egypt, the Near East area, India and China is pronounced.

The following summary gives an idea of some of the distances involved:

Liverpool to Calcutta, via Mediterranean, 7,903; via Cape of Good Hope, 11,562; excess, 3,659

Liverpool to Port Said, via Mediterranean, 3,212; via Cape of Good Hope, 11,441; excess, 8,229.

New York to Port Said, via Mediterranean, 5,142; via Cape of Good Hope, 12,126; excess, 6,984.

New York to Calcutta, via Mediterranean, 9,833; via Cape of Good Hope, 12,247; excess, 2,414.

When it is taken into consideration that a round trip doubles the extra distance required to be sailed, and that the average cargo ship makes only about 250 miles a day, the length of time shipping becomes unavailable for other purposes makes the matter of delay a serious handicap in prosecuting the war.

The maximum loss of time entailed in the above described round trips is 66 days and the minimum 19 days. In addition, the longer the ships are at sea, the greater the exposure to submarine and raider attack, and the greater the number of escort vessels required.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

New Allied Shipping Anchored Off 'Rock'

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 11

The Paris radio quoted a message from La Linea, Spain, today as saying another concentration of Allied shipping was evident at Gibraltar.

It reported that 30 freighters and numerous warships, including two aircraft carriers, were anchored off the British fortress.

General Budget Summary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Here is a tabular summary of President Roosevelt's budget recommendations to Congress (estimates of receipts do not include a proposed $16,000,000,000 of additional funds which the President asked Congress to raise "by taxation, savings or both" during the 1944 fiscal year which begins July 1, 1943):

Classification: General and Special Accounts	Estimated, 1944	Estimated, 1943	Actual, 1942
I. Receipts (Based on Present Legislation)			
1. Direct taxes on individuals	$13,750,600,000	$8,338,500,000	$3,695,340,677
2. Direct taxes on corporations	14,915,900,000	10,070,000,000	5,021,578,715
3. Excise taxes	3,915,380,000	3,678,110,000	3,127,631,235
4. Employment taxes	1,982,200,000	1,472,300,000	1,194,046,888
5. Customs	264,300,000	252,500,000	388,948,426
6. Miscellaneous receipts	639,215,000	740,745,000	277,376,297
7. Adjustment to cally Treasury statement basis			dec. 37,007,417
Gross receipts	35,406,695,000	24,552,255,000	13,667,941,823
Deduct:			
1. Net appropriation for Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund	1,525,450,000	1,076,180,000	868,853,202
2. Postwar credits for excess-profits tax and victory tax	800,000,000	500,000,000	
Net receipts	33,081,245,000	22,976,075,000	12,799,061,621
II. Expenditures			
1. War activities	97,000,000,000	74,000,000,000	26,011,085,089
2. Interest on the public debt	3,000,000,000	1,850,000,000	1,260,085,336
3. Legislative establishment	27,455,600	27,042,300	27,268,973
4. The Judiciary	12,663,500	12,118,108	11,537,736
5. Executive office of the President	3,049,190	2,568,085	2,347,031
6. Civil departments and agencies	862,760,733	892,981,648	774,573,471
7. Post office deficiency		3,789,712	17,729,774
8. District of Columbia—United States share	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
9. General public works program	354,612,300	576,752,350	619,661,380
10. Veterans' pensions and benefits	879,360,000	613,756,000	551,885,121
11. Aids to agriculture	889,319,000	1,010,463,120	1,092,035,673
12. Aids to youth		16,000,000	250,512,650
13. Social-security program	502,705,000	522,049,500	496,474,723
14. Work relief	5,436,000	344,764,200	937,272,410
15. Refunds	127,522,800	102,001,100	94,399,952
16. Retirement funds	440,041,800	322,041,800	243,736,262
17. Statutory public debt retirement	5,000,000	5,000,000	94,722,300
18. Supplemental items, regular	13,000,000	130,000,000	
19. Total other activities (including statutory public debt retirement)	4,128,924,923	4,587,327,915	5,220,156,971
Total expenditures, general and special accounts	104,128,924,923	80,437,327,915	32,491,307,397
Excess of expenditures, general and special accounts	71,047,679,923	57,461,252,915	19,692,245,776
III. Transactions in checking accounts of government corporations and agencies			
1. Expenditures (net):			
2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation (including subsidiaries) (x)	3,812,140,000	3,801,531,282	2,457,769,984
3. Commodity Credit Corporation	787,500,000	1,085,972,000	236,834,660
4. Other corporations and agencies	174,483,000	154,491,708	930,119,609
Net expenditures, transactions in checking accounts of corporations and agencies	4,774,123,000	5,041,995,000	3,624,724,254
Effect of Operations on the Public Debt			
Public debt at beginning of year	134,830,142,662	72,422,445,116	48,961,443,535
Net increase in public debt during year: general and special accounts, excess of expenditures over receipts	71,047,679,923	57,461,252,915	19,692,245,776
Government corporations and agencies, net expenditures	4,774,123,000	5,041,995,000	3,624,724,254
Trust accounts, excess of receipts over expenditures	dec.34,795,035	inc.11,449,630	dec.119,219,304
Statutory public debt retirements	dec. 5,000,000	dec. 5,000,000	dec. 94,722,300
Change in Treasury balance	dec.63,000,000	dec.102,000,000	inc.357,973,153
Net increase in public debt during year	75,719,007,888	62,407,697,545	23,461,001,580
Public debt at end of year	210,549,150,549	134,830,142,661	72,442,445,116

(x) Includes net war expenditures of $2,254,949,959 for 1942 and estimates of $3,332,000,000 for 1943 and $2,693,000,000 for 1944.

100 Billions Requested In War Budget

Continued from Page 1

set in the beginning of his message where he discussed the subject of congressional blocs.

"May this new Congress," he said, "confine itself to one bloc—a national bloc."

Defense of Administration

Points at which Mr. Roosevelt resumed his defense of the Administration were as follows:

Commenting against the outcry against too many questionnaires, Mr. Roosevelt acknowledged that "we have overdone it many cases," but he added, "By trial and error we learning simpler and better methods."

To the charge of a greatly swollen Washington bureaucracy, Mr. Roosevelt replied by enumerating the present allocation of Federal workers declaring that 1,600,000, or approximately three fifths," are engaged directly in war production" and less than 850,000, including the Post Office, are engaged in so-called "nonwar" activities.

To the charge of too great expenditures on "nonwar" items Mr. Roosevelt said that 96 cents out of every dollar will be used to pay war costs and debt interest, and he offered a table indicating a 36.7 per cent cut in "nonwar" expenditures in the next fiscal year, compared with 1939. Incidentally, Mr. Roosevelt recommended the elimination of the Work Projects Administration. He announced also that the food-stamp plan would be discontinued shortly.

However, he added, "it should be pointed out to the Congress and to the nation that we are fast approaching the subsistence level of government—the minimum for sustaining orderly social and economic processes."

There were hints in the message of Roosevelt plans for the future, but no specific recommendations.

"Freedom from want for everybody, everywhere," he said, "is no longer a Utopian dream."

He declared also that the economic stabilization program "although born of war necessity will greatly facilitate postwar reconstruction."

Mentions "Little Fellow"

Coming down from gigantic figures to the situation of the "little fellow," Mr. Roosevelt said in his earlier press seminar that the income of the family in the lower-third income group of the country had risen from $780 a year in 1935-36 to $1,335 on an average in 1942.

The public debt by the end of the current fiscal year, Mr. Roosevelt said, will total 135 billion dollars. By June 30, 1944, it will be about 200 billion dollars, under existing revenue legislation.

Civilians, Mr. Roosevelt explained, can be supplied with an average of about $500 "worth of goods and services during the next year." This is a cut of almost 25 per cent from 1941. Even so, he added, "most of us will be better fed, better clothed, and better housed than other peoples in the world."

Americans Lose Illusions Of Safety in Isolationism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—American public opinion has substantially shaken itself free from the illusions and isolationist wishful thinking of the "fateful decade" of 1930-1940, it is concluded in a survey undertaken by the American Council on Public Affairs.

The survey, released today and covering the activities of the press, radio, censorship, government information agencies and other channels of communication, reaches the following main conclusions:

1. That with Pearl Harbor having blasted the nation's illusions as to security against attack, the American people are today "intellectually invincible."

2. That both in greater quantity and clearer quality the war aims should be stated.

3. That war news should never be withheld on the ground that it may be discouraging and that the morale of a democracy demands the fullest possible information even if it involves some risk.

4. That while the public has on the whole been kept well informed during the past year, there is considerable room for improvement and the Government information services should be enlarged.

5. That the Office of Censorship and the Office of War Information have won the confidence of the people and the co-operation of press and radio.

People Well Informed

In releasing the findings of the survey, the Council's Executive Secretary, M. B. Schnapper, declared:

"All things considered, the American public has been superbly armed with the facts during the past year. It has had the benefit of constant and detailed information about every major aspect of its participation in the war. As a result, the American people are today fulfilling their responsibilities with a determination based upon facts rather than upon propaganda. They understand the fundamental issues of the war far more than is generally appreciated.

"One of the most significant things about the recent revelations of the State Department is that until we entered the war, public opinion was steeped in prejudice and preference, in isolationist wishful thinking. By and large, unpleasant facts were ignored. Our government could not pursue a firmer and bolder foreign policy for the simple reason that American public thinking was dominated by illusions. It took Pearl Harbor to blast those illusions.

"But if public opinion was deplorably backward until Pearl Harbor, it has been vigorously responsive to events since then. Most of the credit belongs to the two great news services, the Associated Press and the United Press, to the radio networks, and to the Office of War Information. They have made America intellectually invincible."

The survey drew upon the opinions of political scientists, leaders of public interest groups, and public opinion experts and among those who contributed were:

William Anderson, President of the American Political Science Association; Robert J. Harris, Editor of the Journal of Politics; Quincy Wright, Professor of International Law at the University of Chicago; Clyde Miller, Professor of Education at Columbia University and founder of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis; C. J. Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard University; L. M. Birkhead, National Director of Friends of Democracy; D. A. Saunders, Assistant to the President of the Council for Democracy; Edward Bernays, Publicist; William Allen White, Editor of the Emporia Gazette; Malcolm W. Davis, Associate Director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Franklin Burdette, Executive Secretary of the National Foundation for Education in American Citizenship; Phillips Bradley, Professor of Political Science at Queens College, and Kenneth Colegrove, Professor of Political Science at Northwestern University.

The views of some of the leading contributors are cited in the survey as follows:

Professor Wright: "Factual information should not be withheld merely because it is believed that it would encourage the enemy and discourage the home public. Morale, it seems to me, can better be sustained by confidence that the public is getting the whole truth with, of course, the exception of withholding information militarily valuable to the enemy."

Malcolm Davis: "It would be desirable to have earlier frank information on the real situations, even if they may be threatening."

Mr. Birkhead: "Both in greater quantity and clearer quality the war aims should be stated. If the war ended today, the reaction of the American people against the war would be greater than in the case of the first World War."

Robert J. Harris—"Within the present framework of newspaper publishing as a private business, I am not certain that any quantitative or qualitative improvements can be made merely because they are desirable. This makes it necessary, therefore, that Government informational activities be enlarged with a view to providing newspapers with adequate copy and seeing that it is published or disseminated through the existing facilities of the Office of War Information."

Professor Colegrove — "A democracy, if it expects to win a war, should always know the worst."

Professor Bradley — "Governmental informational activities should be enlarged. There should be more information on the war effort and peace objectives. Moreover, there should be more information on the reasons behind current control policies."

Clyde Miller: "Neither curtailment or enlargement of government informational activities would seem to be the issue now, but rather the presenting of a clear picture of war cause, war aims, war progress, and peace aims."

Professor Wright: "I would suggest an enlargement rather than curtailment of government informational activities. Naturally most information about the war itself has to come from government sources and it seems to me that this could be made somewhat more detailed to advantage."

Clyde Miller: "Because there is conflict in the war aims of the different nations, not only as between Axis Powers on one hand and United Nations on the other, but among the Axis Powers and among the United Nations, it may not be easy or possible for our own Government to bring these differences out into the open. Consider, for example, the apparent decision of Churchill and the British Government to exclude India from the Atlantic Charter provisions.

"In a situation of this sort, public interest groups may do much that the Government Information Service will not or cannot do. Upon such groups, too, probably must fall the major responsibility for a program of education to reveal how the differences in bias cause newspapers, radio stations, churches, business groups, labor unions, and other channels of communication to present, consciously or unconsciously, distorted pictures of war cause, war progress, war aims, and peace aims.

Smaller Packaging Must Bring Lower Price

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration cautions manufacturers, wholesalers and distributors who change from tin to glass packaging that containers may not be reduced in size without a corresponding reduction in prices. Increased packaging costs incurred without changing the size of the package, the OPA said, must be borne by the producer.

Clash of Interests Foreseen By Farm and Labor Lobbyists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Presenting to the nation a so-called "victory program" the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in part supported by the American Federation of Labor, appears at most points to be diametrically opposed to the recommendations of the farm lobbyists of last week, representing 90 per cent of America's agricultural production.

Thus in the new session now starting the lines are drawn and a direct clash of interests between farm and labor lobbyists is in sight. Neither side will be completely united for on labor's part the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. are not sponsoring identical programs while on the farmer's side, the National Farmers Union has remained aloof from the so-called "Big 4" who signed a formidable list of proposals for restrictions on unions and higher parity prices for farmers last week.

The "Big 4" is composed of the Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, and National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation. Its program while offered to the Administration in an ostensible spirit of co-operation actually is a double blow at Roosevelt policies, since it attacks labor and recommends higher farm prices in fields which the Treasury considers inflationary.

Murray Answer

In large part an answer to this, Philip Murray now publishes "the legislative program of the C. I. O. for 1943." In many respects it is similar to the document already offered by A. F. of L., but it is more specific, more inclusive and at many points goes farther.

Both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. back a new "cradle-to-grave" social security program, based apparently on recent proposals outlined by A. J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, and about to be introduced in Congress by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York. The Altmeyer scheme would require total initial premiums taken from worker and employer contributions, equivalent to about 10 per cent of payrolls.

Whereas the farm group urged elimination of all overtime pay whatsoever, and increase in working hours to "at least 54," the two labor groups support the current 40-hour base as the form upon which to reckon pay. Unions generally have no objection to working over 40 hours at preferential pay and in fact latest compilations by the Labor Department show that in 31 selected war industries a majority of wage earners now work on a 48-hour week and some plants averaged 56 hours.

Tighter Price Control

The C. I. O. calls for tighter price controls, "unified military and economic action" among United Nations, repudiation of "appeasers and defeatists" allegedly seeking to undermine the lend-lease and "Food-for-Victory" program; it supports formation of an overall war production planning and administering agency under civilian control, and elimination of the Dies Committee.

The C. I. O. also urges extension of social security to "the presently exempt groups of wage earners, farmers and self-employed; a single federal system of unemployment compensation with extended coverage to all workers," and "a national health program which would include insurance for medical care on a federal basis covering all persons and families."

The C. I. O. like the A. F. of L. supports the War Labor Board and advocates prompt action in repealing the poll-tax laws. The C. I. O. holds out a rather faded olive branch to the farmers, expressing a desire to co-operate with them in mutual work for victory. In so doing it pledges complete support to the program enunciated by the farmers' union for an "immediate war conversion and expansion program for American agriculture." The Farmers' Union has split with the other farm groups and urges the Administration to institute a $2,500,000,000 plan to expand farm plant and machinery.

Brazil to Speed 50,000 Workers To Amazon River Rubber District

BELEM, Brazil, Jan. 11 (AP)—A decision to move 50,000 workers hundreds of miles overland into the Amazon Valley within three months in an accelerated effort to double Brazil's rubber production has been announced by Brazilian officials conferring here.

The conferees will be joined shortly by Douglas Allen, chief of the United States Government's Rubber Reserve Company operations in Brazil, Peru and Bolivia, already on his way from Washington, and by other United States officials.

The decision to speed the migration of workers was reached by Brazilian authorities despite the fact that the recently signed agreement between Brazil and the United States required only that the big group of migrant labor reach the Amazon region by May 31.

Plans for the earlier arrival, however, increase the chances of greatly increasing the output of crude rubber in Brazil, the only major source of supply in the Western Hemisphere.

The migrants will be recruited in the drought-stricken northeastern Brazilian States of Céara and Rio Grande do Norte, where tens of thousands are jobless, and from other parts of Brazil, including Rio de Janeiro.

Some 2,500 trucks will bring the workers to Teresina, in the State of Piaui, from where they will be sent by train to São Luis, in Maranhão State, and thence flown to Bragança, in the rubber producing state of Pará.

Conferees included Dr. Henrique Doria de Vasconcelos, Director of the National Department of Immigration, Valentim F. Boucas, Under-Co-ordinator for Rubber; Oscar Passos, President of the Credit Bank for Rubber, and Capt. Rogerio Coimbra of the Government-controlled Amazon Navigation Company.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Jan. 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21; Mar. 7, 21.

Eastern States

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Jan. 17; Feb. 7, 21; Mar. 7, 21.

New York

New York—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Jan. 17.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Jan. 17; Feb. 7, 21; Mar. 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Feb. 28.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan. 17; Feb. 7, 21; Mar. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Jan. 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Feb. 7; Mar. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Jan. 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Jan. 24; Feb. 7, 21; Mar. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Chruch of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Jan. 17; Feb. 21; March 21.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Kitchener: Church Edifice, Water and Francis Streets, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 17.
Toronto (Second Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 21.
Toronto (joint lecture): Uptown Theater, Yonge and Bloor Streets, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 17.
Windsor: Palace Theater, 310 Ouellette Avenue, 4 p. m., Jan. 17.

Quebec

Westmount: Victoria Hall, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 19.

England

Dorset

Poole: Church Edifice, Church Road, Lower Parkstone, 2:30 p. m., Feb 20.

Essex

Colchester: Co-operative Hall, Victoria Place, Eld Lane, 3 p. m., March 7.

Lancashire

Oldham: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., March 6.

London

London (Fifth Church): Church Building, 58, Crouch Hill, N. 4, 3 p. m., Feb. 21.

United States

Alabama

Fairhope: Fairhope Public High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 17.

California

Encinitas: Church Edifice, Third and E. Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 17.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 22. Radiocast Station KFWB, 980kc.
Martinez—First Congregational Church, 3 p. m., Jan. 17.
Pacific Grove: Pacific Grove High School, 3 p. m., Jan. 17.
Sacramento (Third Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.
Watsonville: Watsonville Woman's Clubhouse, 12 Brennan Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 17.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., January 19.

Florida

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue North, 8 p. m., January 22.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Piccadilly Theater, 12 m., January 21.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., January 22.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., January 22.
East St. Louis: Church Edifice, Washington Place and Summit Avenue, 3 p. m., January 17.
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 18.
Pontiac: Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m., January 19.
Rockford: Shrine Temple, 327 North Main Street, 8:15 p. m., January 22.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Janary 21.

Indiana

Bicknell: High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., January 18.
Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 5926 Calumet Avenue, 3:30 p. m., January 17.
South Bend: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., January 19.

Kentucky

Newport: High School Auditorium, Eighth and Columbia Streets, 8:15 p. m., January 21.

Louisiana

Alexandria: City Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 18.
Shreveport: C. E. Byrd High School Auditorium, 3301 Line Avenue, 8 p. m., January 19.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., January 19.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20011 Grand River, at Evergreen, 8 p. m., January 21.
Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Westnedge at Vine Street, 8 p. m., January 18.

Missouri

St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 589 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., January 21.

Montana

Butte: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., January 22.
Livingston: Elks Hall, 8 p. m., January 22.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., January 21.

New Jersey

Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, North Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., January 17.
Jersey City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 60 Crescent Avenue, 8:15 p. m., January 17.
Ridgewood: Warner Theater, East Ridgewood Avenue, 3 p. m., January 17.

New York

New Rochelle: Woman's Club of New Rochelle, 50 Lockwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., January 19.
New York (Ninth Church): Auditorium, Henry Hudson Hotel, 361 West Fifty-seventh Street, 12 m., January 21.
Rockville Center: South Side High School, 8:30 p. m., January 21.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p. m., January 18.
Utica: Church Auditorium, 1808 Genesee Street, 3 p. m., January 17.
White Plains: Westchester County Center, 8:15 p. m., January 22.

Ohio

Port Clinton: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., January 17.

Oregon

Grants Pass: Church Edifice, B and Sixth Streets, 8 p. m., January 21.
Portland (Eighth Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., January 19.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Ellis Auditorium, Main and Poplar Streets, 8 p. m., January 22.

Utah

Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 566 East South Temple, 8 p. m., January 19.

Washington

Everett: Church Edifice, Thirty-third Street and Colby Avenue, 8 p. m., January 18. Radiocast Station KEVE, 1400 kilocycles.
Seattle (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-second Avenue, S. W., and West Lander Street, 3 p. m., January 17.

Major Categories of Budget

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 11

The $109,000,000,000 Federal Budget for the next fiscal year by major categories calls for these Treasury expenditures:

War purposes—$97,000,000,000;

Interest on public debt—$3,000,000,000;

Other activities—$4,128,924,923.

[These include civil departments and agencies, the legislative, executive and judiciary branches, public works and veterans funds, etc.]

In addition, the Budget provides for expenditures by Government corporations of $4,774,123,000. [The corporations would expend $3.000,000,000 on the war effort, making the war total $100,000,000,000. They include the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation, etc.]

Come fill your cup
with Postum* up—
It makes each
meal a party—
So drink it down,
your worries drown
In Postum,
good and hearty!

*Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.

OUTLET COMPANY
Providence, R. I.
JANUARY SALE!
Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
4.45
Discontinued Numbers of Our Regular
5.50 and 6.50 Models
America's smartest walking shoe for busy Americans . . in a wide variety of attractive styles for your street, business and dress wear.
• Velvety Suedes!
• Leather-Trimmed Suedes!
• Dressy Ties and Pumps!
• Casual Oxfords!
• Wanted Heel Heights!
We carry Enna Jettick Shoes the year round at Regular Prices, $5 to $6.50.
Shoes, Street Floor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Be Safe...Be Sure...
When Purchasing Diamonds, Jewelry or Silverware
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
Fosters-Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.—Dorrance and Middle Streets

BLOCK ART
DIPLOMAS and Certificates
ATTRACTIVELY FRAMED
BLOCK ARTISTS' MATERIALS CO.
72 Weybosset Street
Over Weybosset Market
DE 3150 Delivery Service
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Shepard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
Select Your Fur Coat
from One of These Groups:
$168
• SABLE-BLENDED MUSKRAT
• BLACK PERSIAN LAMB
• BLACK PERSIAN LAMB PAW
• NATURAL GREY KIDSKIN
• TROPICAL SEAL
• SILVERTONE MUSKRAT
• NATURAL JAGUAR
• KAFFA CARACUL DYED LAMB
• DYED SKUNK
• EEL GREY CARACUL DYED LAMB
• OCELOT PAW
$248
• BLACK PERSIAN LAMB
• NATURAL SQUIRREL
• SABLE DYED SQUIRREL
• LET OUT SILVER RACCOON
• NATURAY GREY KIDSKIN
• BLACK MOIRE CARACUL DYED KID
• SELECTED NORTHERN BLENDED MUSKRAT
• NATURAL SKUNK
• OCELOT
Plus Tax
WAYS TO PAY: Lay-away plan with deposit at time of purchase (no carrying charge); Gradual Payment Plan. Charge to your account or pay cash.
Fur Shop—Second Shop

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
GAspee 7610
10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
Providence, Rhode Island

Fine Furs Apparel and Accessories
for Men and Women
Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
Toronto Montreal Quebec Winnipeg

For Beautiful Footwear

Shop at
Owens & Elmes Ltd.
151 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Northway's
SEVEN FLOORS OF FASHION
DISTINCTIVE STYLES
for Women, Misses and Children

Coats — Furs — Millinery — Dresses — Wraps — Sportswear — Accessories — Children's Shoes
Out-of-Town Mail Orders for all Northway merchandise given prompt personal attention by our shopping service.
JOHN NORTHWAY and SON Limited
240 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada
Also at Hamilton—Chatham—Brantford—Stratford—Orillia

Marian Anderson in Recital—Art Exhibitions—Victory Concert at Museum

Distinguished Singer Hailed By Audience That Fills Hall

By L. A. Sloper

Symphony Hall was sold out for Marian Anderson's recital yesterday afternoon, and the stage was filled with service men and women attending at the invitation of the artist. These guests showed their appreciation by rising to greet her and by applauding warmly throughout, and their enthusiasm was shared by the rest of the audience.

Miss Anderson gives pleasure by the dignity and charm of her presence as well as by her singing. Yesterday her program was well devised to display various facets of her art. It traversed classical items from Handel and Haydn, Lieder by Schubert, an aria from "La Favorita," songs in English by Griffes, Geni Sadero, and Roger Quilter, and Negro spirituals.

♪ ♪ ♪

The most satisfying moments of the recital musically came in the German group and in the spirituals. If Miss Anderson does not follow quite in the great tradition of Lieder singing, she does bring to such songs an individual interpretive touch and a dramatic impact. She was particularly successful in "Auf dem Wasser zu singen," which was rhythmically supple in her projection; in the solemn "Nacht und Träume," and in the lively "Der Musensohn." "Suleika" suffered from too much repression.

In this group the accompaniments of Franz Rupp, which were excellent throughout the program, were especially distinguished.

♪ ♪ ♪

Miss Anderson made a bad start with the aria from Handel's "Julius Caesar," "Piangero mia sorte ria." Her half-voice, upon which she relied almost exclusively, was poorly supported, and her intonation was insecure. Her recklessness in beginning a concert with so exacting an aria was not justified by the event.

Haydn's "La Vie" went better, although here again the tendency to over-restraint impaired effectiveness. This tendency was carried so far in this number and in other reflective or atmospheric songs that the words often became indistinguishable. It was as if the singer's dynamics had been adjusted in advance to Jordan Hall and she had been unable to adapt them to the larger auditorium.

Haydn's "My Mother bids me bind my hair" went off more successfully, although here there persisted another defect that had been apparent in the first two items and which was to reappear later—a disposition to a dragging tempo. This flaw was apparent also in the two Griffes songs, "Upon their grave" and "Evening Song," and in some of the spirituals.

The Donizetti aria, ("O mio Fernando"), musically inferior and least suited to Miss Anderson's gifts, nevertheless had the advantage of inducing her to let her voice out. It was a relief to have this proof that she still possesses full, round tones which she can command at will.

Sadero's "Amuri, Amuri" served to emphasize the lower register of the singer's wide range, but the song itself is meretricious, depending upon extra-musical means for its effect.

Of the spirituals the "Crucifixion," in Miss Anderson's strongly individual and profoundly moving reading, was a high point. And her deeply emotional and reverent interpretation of Schubert's "Ave Maria," sung as an extra number, was another.

Robert Casadésus

Who will appear with the Boston Symphony Orchestra Friday afternoon and Saturday evening as soloist in Saint-Saëns' Fourth Piano Concerto, in C minor.

Jean Bedetti And Félix Fox Give Program

What a man of music who flourished in the early part of the present century used to say about Beethoven came clear at the concert for members of the Armed Forces and their guests given by Félix Fox, pianist, and Jean Bedetti, violoncellist, at the Museum of Fine Arts yesterday afternoon. It was Richard Epstein, a figure in the chamber music festivals Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge held at Pittsfield, Mass.

Epstein, like Mr. Fox an artist entertaining an especial fondness for ensemble, liked to remark upon the skill of Beethoven as composer for piano and cello. In his view, Beethoven had a conscience for the combination which was all his own. He wrote the note every time for the player of the stringed instrument that went exactly right with the note of the player at the keyboard, the two tones belonging perfectly together always.

Now according to best analysis, this is theoretically proper, though next to an impossible thing to achieve. In a sonata, the executants are in duet, and they should sound as though they were equals, each indispensable to the other. How correct Epstein was could be realized by a listener who compared Mr. Bedetti and Mr. Fox in the A major Sonata for piano and violoncello at the program's end with Mr. Bedetti and Leo Litwin, accompanying pianist, in small pieces at its beginning.

There showed the difference between "classical" and "popular," if anyone wanted illustration. Which do we prefer? No reason for setting the one kind of music off against the other as good against bad. We require them both; and yet we take satisfaction at the same time in distinguishing.

As for Beethoven, a sonata of his in which the violoncello sings has a far cleaner effect than one in which the violin's voice has place. For the cello can hold its own in sonority against a modern piano, whereas a violin often gets overpowered. The Sonata in A is a particularly compact construction, and its expression is characteristic of the composer.

Speaking of the popular, a hand to Mr. Bedetti and Mr. Litwin for their study of Saint-Saëns' "Swan" and Granados' "Playera"; and a hand, in turn, to Mr. Fox for his solo exhibition in Debussy's "Fireworks" and Strauss' "Blue Danube."

W. P. T.

NBC

Efrem Zimbalist

Coming to Symphony Hall for a concert Sunday afternoon

American Art at Providence

By Dorothy Adlow

Providence, R. I.

Twenty-five American paintings from the Revolution to the Civil War have been installed in a significant exhibition at the Museum of Art.

The pictures are interesting and entertaining. They will delight any visitor who is curious about native forms of expression, about those peculiar subjects and sentiments, ambitions and pastimes that typified Americans of the early days of the Republic. Not very long ago most of these pictures lay in oblivion, dusty legacies unheeded. Today they are cleaned, mended, marketed, documented, and thrust into the limelight.

The mounting enthusiasm of the discoverers of American art is to be explained against the larger background of growing national pride and increasing awareness of native propensities and genius. But it is unlikely that we would show so keen a relish for such native achievement, if those perceptive artists of the Parisian advance guard had not disclosed to us the beauty of primitive, provincial, untutored artistic performance. Some of the enthusiasts for the workmanship of self-taught artisans have even allowed their exuberant estimate to excede critical bounds.

♪ ♪ ♪

What the Providence exhibition discloses is a partly professional, partly amateurish approach. It shows the American artist predisposed towards personal portraiture, to the conversation piece, to genre and domestic subjects. There is manifest the influence of the British fashionable face painter. Probably Dutch genre, popular among us a century ago, exercised its influence. What impresses us particularly is the fact that these American artists were articulate; they had a feeling for design; they avoided the grandiloquent and theatrical which was favored by the natives who went abroad.

These are small pictures, some virtually miniatures in the delicate and painstaking manipulation. They depict sights seen in the home environment, historical episodes, views of naturalistic panoramas. If some are the product of study of objective fact, others embody fancy.

♪ ♪ ♪

There are pictures in Providence by the prolific Peales who for two generations made fine still-lifes. "The Grouse in Underbrush" was painted by Rubens (sic) Peale when he was 80 years old. Sarah Peale's "A Slice of Watermelon" is a tasty morsel. Watermelon was commonly portrayed by our ancestors. David Blythe's "Boy Eating Watermelon" proves its popularity among fellow travelers of Huck Finn. When John Neagle painted his little son, Maurice, he emulated the fashionable limners in London in the soft and sentimental characterization. More substantial, and more, we like to believe, American, is the anonymous portrait of "A Girl in Red." The straightforward characterization, the clarity, color, and positiveness betoken a confident painter who relied on no fashionable receipe, but painted correctly and honestly what he saw. E. Opper's street-scene with a fire engine is a gem of genre and folk painting. It possesses qualities of objective realism that are cultivated by contemporaries like Sheeler, Burchfield, Sloan.

Americans have their native hobbies and it is not surprising to find them dwelling upon fire engines, steamboats, clippers. "The Cumberland Review" by Edward Savage is a historic document showing his soldiers passing in review before George Washington.

"A Pic Nick in the Woods of New England" is one of the most entertaining and informing pictures in the display.

Aquarelles in Portland

Through January there will be on exhibition in the L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Museum in Portland, Maine, a display of water colors by Alice Harmon Shaw, a native of Portland who has studied aquarelle in the Museum school.

In three dozen water colors Miss Shaw shows breadth of interest and some variations in style. The New England countryside and the seacoast have provided her with material to paint, and she seems to embark dauntlessly on a variety of subjects. She uses water color generally with a free and allusive brush. Occasionally, as for example, when she paints lighthouses, she is more attentive to drawing and architectural design. On the whole, her work invites interest for subject matter. Among her subjects are snow-scenes, bonfires, views of Maine pastures, coastal views. She paints with enthusiasm and curiosity.

In the Sweat Museum are miscellaneous objets d'art that characterize the small museum. Included are tapestries, grandiose Oriental porcelains, American Indian pottery, and contemporary ceramics (one group from Quamphegan Crafts, South Berwick).

It is surprising that there is so little of Winslow Homer who spent many years at Prout's Neck. In any event there is a good clear genre picture, "Army Teamsters," of his early, journalistic period. Nowadays every small picture by Homer is snatched by American museums, desirous of building up collections of truly native workmanship.

In the painting gallery there are some significant and entertaining items. For example, there is a portrait of Rockwell Kent as a youth painted by that great teacher and fine artist, William Merritt Chase. A "Portrait of a Young Woman" by George de Forest Brush shows the subdued elegance of our Genteel Tradition. Two early Sargent portraits reveal that American in his early, more zestful period when he responded to the influence of Manet. The self-portrait and the portrait of his son by Chester Harding are significant historical pictures showing the American portraitist under British influence. There is finally Gilbert Stuart's likeness of "General Dearborn," a prize possession of the Sweat Museum.

There are some landscapes and seascapes of more recent workmanship. Pre-eminent among them are the views by Walter Griffin painted after the Impressionist manner with bright color and vivacious surface pattern. Alexander Bower's canvas of the rock-ribbed Maine coast swept by the waters of the Atlantic shows attentive study and effective expression of this challenging theme.

D. A.

'The North Star'

Samuel Goldwyn announces "The North Star" as the title of Lillian Hellman's screenplay, to star Teresa Wright. Named after the Soviet Ukraine village where the action transpires, it deals with the effects of the war on the children of such a Russian village.

Dorothy Kirsten

Dorothy Kirsten, radio and opera soprano, will give her first Boston recital at the Gardner Museum on Sunday, at 2 p. m. She takes the place of Dorothy Sarnoff, whose appearance at the Museum has been postponed.

Heifetz Recital Set Back

The recital by Jascha Heifetz originally set for Feb. 7 has been postponed to Sunday afternoon, March 21.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place Entrance—American Naval Ships illustrated in pen and ink by Augustus J. Robinson. Through Jan. 18.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of paintings and sculptures by members. Through Jan. 15.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous group of American paintings.

Grace Horne Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Johanna Knudsen; pictures and handicrafts by men in the services. Through Jan. 23.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts, and drawings by Edward Lear.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—American Negro artists, paintings and sculpture. Jan. 30.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of landscape paintings from the works by Emile Kosa, Jr. Jan: 23.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Persian paintings and decorative arts, chiefly XIII-XVII centuries. Nineteenth century romantic Spirit in France in the Theater and Pictorial Arts. Collection of Chinese jade, crystals, pottery, and porcelain. Roman Art and Culture in Coins from the George Davis Chase Collection. Through Feb. 12.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30-5:30 Sundays. Paintings and drawings by Charles Dana Gibson. Jan. 13-Feb. 21. Church Silver from the First Church, Dorchester; Recent accessions including a painting of the Virgin and Child in Glory with Saints by Veronses.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Lowell—Whistler's Birthplace—Water colors by Glenn G. MacNutt, pictures by Hornby, Parsons, Mulhaupt, Gruppe, Arms, D'Andread, Abbot, Squire, Papsdorf, and Clancey. Through Jan. 15.

Maine

Portland—L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum. Water colors by Alice Harmon Shaw. Through January.

New Hampshire

Manchester—The Currier Gallery of Art. Exhibition of "Britain at War," illustrations by Homer; wood engravings by Frank French and Stephen G. Putnam. Through January.

Rhode Island

Providence—Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design. American paintings from the Revolution through the Civil War.

Jean Bedetti

Who appeared yesterday with Félix Fox, pianist, in the Victory Concert for service men at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Mexican Pictures Shown

An exhibition of paintings and prints by contemporary Mexican artists is now on view in the Museum of Art, Providence.

The Mexicans have produced pictures that are striking, either for decorative attractiveness or for dramatic import. The forms are large, the drawing broad, the color expressive. These painters have not only revolutionized technique, but they have also been exponents of social revolution. The Mexican artist has used the brush as a weapon.

There is a formidable portrait by Alfred Siqueiros esoterically entitled "Ethnography." It has been painted with duco, and the masked metaphorical figure is depicted dramatically in black and silvery tonalities. A self-portrait in lithography by Siqueiros is also executed in a sculptural manner. By José Orozco there is a characteristic canvas entitled, "Peace." Orozco paints with a full, sweeping brush, using a good deal of black as a foil for hues of rose. Orozco's picture is worth comparing with "The Offering" by Diego Rivera. Orozco's manner has a quality of brooding inwardness, while that of Rivera is an opulent decoration, obviously inspired by the French primitive, Henri Rousseau.

A group of accompanying lithographs indicates the effective way in which Mexican contemporaries are using this black and white medium.

D. A.

On the Stage

"The Rock," the comedy in which Billie Burke and Martha Scott will co-star, is scheduled for the Plymouth Theater in Boston. The date of arrival, as previously announced, is Feb. 1.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Lady in the Dark' Again

A return engagement of "Lady in the Dark" may be expected in Boston, starting late in February or early in March. The company, according to information in New York, is scheduled for at least four weeks in Chicago starting Jan. 19. Then it will come to Boston to settle down for several weeks.

♪ ♪ ♪

Plans for 'Springtime'

Henry Duffy is the producer of "Springtime for Henry," returning to town for an engagement at the Colonial starting Jan. 25. Besides Edward Everett Horton the cast will include Eleanor Lawson, Marjorie Wilson, and Gavin Muir. The company is now in Detroit.

♪ ♪ ♪

Miss Draper Sunday

The third of Ruth Draper's programs, which had been scheduled for Saturday evening of this week, will be presented instead on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in Jordan Hall. Tickets issued for Saturday evening will be good Sunday afternoon. The management believes that with present restrictions on automobile travel, patrons will find the matinee performance more convenient than an evening program.

Plays in Prospect

Ruth Draper—At Jordan Hall with the following programs of character sketches: Friday evening, Jan. 15, "Opening a Bazaar," "A Class in Soul Culture," "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," and "Viva la France"; Saturday afternoon, Jan. 16, "A New York Factory Girl," "A Southern Girl at a Dance," "On the Porch in a Maine Coast Village," "A Children's Party in Philadelphia," and "In a Church in Italy"; Sunday afternoon, Jan. 17, "Showing the Garden," "Doctors and Diets," "In County Kerry," "Three Generations in a Court of Domestic Relations," and "The Actress."

Ziegfeld Follies—At the Shubert beginning on Wednesday, Jan. 20, new musical revue starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey, and Arthur Treacher. John Murray Anderson is directing the production; and Robert Alton, the choregraphy. Ray Henderson and Jack Yellen are writing the music. The cast will include Jack Cole Dancers, Nadine Gae, the Oxfords, Tommy Wonder, the Vikings, the Jansleys, Jerry Bergen, Sue Ryan, and the Rhythmaires. The sponsors are the Messrs. Shubert and Billie Burke in association with Alfred Bloomingdale and Lou Walters.

Springtime for Henry—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Jan. 25. Edward Everett Horton returning to Boston for a second visit with Benn W. Levy's farce.

The Rock—At the Plymouth, beginning on Monday, Feb. 1. Comedy by Walter Livingston Faust, presented by Eddie Dowling, with Billie Burke and Martha Scott co-starred. Settings are being designed by Watson Barratt. Two weeks' engagement.

Screen News

New York

Bonita Granville and H. B. Warner will head a delegation of stars which will leave Hollywood on Jan. 11 to participate in the fifty-city simultaneous premiere of RKO Radio's "Hitler's Children" on Jan. 14.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack L. Warner is going to Washington to confer with Congressman Will Rogers, Jr., on the biography of the comedian which Warners plan to put into production in the near future. Will Rogers, Jr., until recently a lieutenant in the Army, was recalled from duty by Secretary of War Stimson to assume his post in Congress upon his election from the Sixteenth District of California.

♪ ♪ ♪

John Garfield, Dennis Morgan and Sydney Greenstreet have been chosen to star in "Brooklyn, U. S. A."

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 12:30, 4:15, 7:50. "Tales of Manhattan." Ginger Rogers, Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 10:20 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:30.

Esquire—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. 1, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Exeter—"Careful, Soft Shoulders." 2, 5. "Thunder Birds." Preston Foster, Gene Tierney. Radcliffe College Book Fund Benefit at 8:15 p. m. today.

Fenway—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman, Hugh Williams. 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body." Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Moscow Strikes Back," Edward G. Robinson, narrator. 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10. "40,000 Horsemen." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 2:40, 5:25, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Carmen Miranda. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:40, 9:45. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynn Roberts, George Holmes. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:10.

Paramount—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman, Hugh Williams. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes, 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston: "7 Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. 9:55 a. m., 12:30, 2:50, 5:30, 8:05, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 6:55, 9:20.

Scollay—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:25, 9:40. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Spirit of Annapolis," "X-Raying Female Charm," "Our Gang," "The Fight to Live," "Army Air Force Band," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:30 a. m., 2:44, 5:49, 9:04. "Stand By for Action." Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 12:30, 3:45, 6:50, 10:05.

Telepix—"Donald Duck," "Visit to the Naval Academy," "Hollywood Snapshots," "Trotting Kings," "Charm School," "Carnival at Rio," "James Cagney." Cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Man's World," Larry Parks. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:05. "Mug Town." Dead End Kids. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:20, 5:45, 8, 10:10.

Tremont—"Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 7:55. "Invaders," Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey, Laurence Olivier. 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 6, 9:40.

Uptown—"Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2:50, 5:30, 8:20. "Thunder Birds." John Sutton, Gene Tierney. 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, "Pacific Rendezvous." 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Night Monsters," Bela Lugosi. "Mummy's Tomb," Dick Foran. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—**Capitol**: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, June Bishop. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, Continued from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—**Braintree**: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—**Egyptian**: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, June Bishop. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE — **Brookline Village**: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, J. Bishop.

Coolidge: "Who Done It?" Abbot and Costello. "Get Hep to Love," Jane Frazee.

CAMBRIDGE—**Central**: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 2, 8.

University: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 1:45 5, 8:10. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 3:05, 6:30, 9:45.

DORCHESTER—**Dorchester**: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Tomorrow We Live," Jean Parker, Ricardo Cortez, Jean Parker.

Codman Square: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Road to Morocco." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "The Navy Comes Through." Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph.

EGLESTON SQUARE — **Egleston**: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — **Capitol**: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 3:20, 8:20. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 2:10, 7, 9:49.

Park: "Iceland," Sonja Heine, John Payne. "Not a Ladies Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—**Fairmount**: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 2, 7:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—**Jamaica**: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle, R. Newton. "The Moon and Sixpence," George Saunders, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — **Lexington**: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—**Granada**: "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:54, 5:04, 8:14. "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope. 3:18, 6:28, 9:38.

Mystic: "Dr. Renault's Secret," J Carrol Naish, Lynne Roberts. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 3:20, 8:30.

Strand: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. 3:30, 8:30. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2:20, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 2:10, 8:05 "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, Virginia Field. 3:20, 9:15.

MATTAPAN—**Oriental**: "Who Done It? Abbott and Costello. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—**Medford**: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "I Live on Danger." 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—**Melrose**: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—**Colonial**: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — **Paramount**: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 7:45. No matinees Monday and Wednesday.

NEWTON—**Newton**: "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

REVERE—**Revere**: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — **Central**: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven, M. Howard. 2, 8.

Strand: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce.

Capitol: "The Navy Comes Through." Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—**Cameo**: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis. 1:45, 7:45.

WAKEFIELD—**Wakefield**: "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andres, Virginia Gilmore. 2:07, 7:52. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—**Embassy**: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—**Watertown Square**: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore, Philip Dorn. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:35, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—**Strand**: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — **Community Playhouse**: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford, Glenn Miller and his band. "Sunday Punch," Jean Rogers, William Lundigan. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—**West Newton**: "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 2, 8.

Strand: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce.

Capitol: "The Navy Comes Through." Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph.

Boulevard: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — **Central**: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven, M. Howard. 2, 8.

Strand: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce.

Capitol: "The Navy Comes Through." Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—**Cameo**: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis. 1:45, 7:45.

WAKEFIELD—**Wakefield**: "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andres, Virginia Gilmore. 2:07, 7:52. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—**Embassy**: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—**Watertown Square**: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore, Philip Dorn. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:35, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—**Strand**: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — **Community Playhouse**: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford, Glenn Miller and his band. "Sunday Punch," Jean Rogers, William Lundigan. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—**West Newton**: "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 2, 8.

WINCHESTER — **Winchester**: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, N. Coleman. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, June Frazee.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 p. m.
Doors Orpheum, 9:15 a. m.
Opens: State, 11:15 a. m.
Robert Charles Brian
TAYLOR-LAUGHTON-DONLEVY
"STAND BY FOR ACTION"
TOMORROW NIGHT and
EVERY TUES. NITE
DEFENSE WORKERS
ALL NIGHT SHOWS
ORPHEUM ONLY
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCES from 10 P. M. to 9 A. M. Wed. COME AS LATE AS 2 A. M. and SEE A COMPLETE SHOW
These shows are designed especially for the convenience of those employed on late shifts.
COME AS YOU ARE!
AT OUR REGULAR PRICES!

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd GREAT WEEK!
CARY GRANT GINGER ROGERS
LEO McCAREY'S
ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON
THE GREAT GILDERSLEEVE with HAROLD (GILDERSLEEVE) PEARY
EXTRA! WALT DISNEY'S COLOR MASTERPIECE! DER FUEHRER'S FACE

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW
"ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Betty GRABLE • John PAYNE
'SPRINGTIME in the ROCKIES'
in Technicolor
Plus: "THE MAN IN THE TRUNK"

ESQUIRE Cor. Mass. & Hunt. Ave
NOW PLAYING Bing Crosby Bob Hope Dorothy Lamour
"Road to Morocco"
Plus: "HENRY ALDRICH, EDITOR"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
CROSBY HOPE LAMOUR
ROAD TO MOROCCO
Starting Thursday
"ORCHESTRA WIVES"
"WINGS AND THE WOMAN"

MANCHESTER, N. H.

LYRIC THEATRE
HANOVER STREET
Jan. 10-12—Gay Sisters, Barbara Stanwyck
Jan. 13-16—Serg. York, Gary Cooper
Jan. 17-19—Yank at Eaton, Mickey Rooney
Jan. 20-23—Desperate Journey, Errol Flynn
Jan. 24-26—Now Voyager, Bette Davis

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A genuine masterpiece." — Watts, Her. Trib. "A triumph."—Atkinson, Times.
ANGEL STREET
With JOHN EMERY JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

2nd Year! THE HIT THAT WON THE CRITICS' PRIZE
BLITHE SPIRIT
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 ST. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 5th MONTH Laugh Success!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-9353. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs., Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40 & Sun. at 3.

NEW LOW PRICES
BEST SEATS $2, ALL PERFS.
JUNIOR MISS
46TH ST., THEA., W. of Broadway. Cl. 6-6075
EVGS. (Except Mon.) 8:40. $2 Top.
Mats. SAT., 2:40; SUN., 3 p. m., 50c to $2

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

TONIGHT at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took audience by storm."—World-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
MATS. SAT. & WED. AT 2:30
44TH ST. Thea., W. of Broadway. LA. 4-4237

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Evgs. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled

MICHAEL MYERBERG

The Home Forum

Life Is Ageless and Endless

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PSALMIST sang (Psalms 90:1, 4): **"Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. . . . A thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night."** The Scriptures reveal that God, divine Mind, knows nothing of age or time. Likewise man, God's image, cannot be governed by or be in bondage to them. God's man could not change unless God were variable, and that is impossible.

By all who are weary, sick, or bowed down with thoughts of sorrow or of age, can be heard these words of Christ Jesus (John 8:32): **"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."**

Christian Science teaches that pure thinking, based on the spiritual understanding of perfect God and perfect man, produces a truer sense of health and harmonious living. Beauty, understood as spiritual, and maintained in thought, is manifested in grace, poise, loveliness; and clear, courageous thinking leads to fearless, purposeful action. Material, destructive thinking, unless seen and overcome, may manifest itself in outward forms of decay, and sinful thinking precedes wrongdoing.

* * *

Thought seeds produce their own kind. Let one, then, sow seeds of kindness, beauty, perfection, goodness, love, joy, gratitude, and he will reap the life more abundant. By expressing these Godlike qualities, one is associating himself with all that is good and perfect, and by so doing he proves his at-one-ment with Love. For as one identifies himself with good, he identifies himself as God's reflection. As thought soars Spiritward, improvement takes place in the body. Finding his true selfhood in Love, each one can follow the pathway of Life and Truth in health, strength, newness of life, fresh hopes, regeneration. Thus is one "born again," "born of the Spirit" (John 3:3, 6).

Eternal life is man's divine heritage; perpetual harmony is his birthright. The confusion, limitation, and suffering resulting from the belief in time and old age will cease when mankind learns that God is man's Life. Man, as Life's reflection, is neither young nor old; he is ageless and deathless; he continually expresses perfect, spiritual, harmonious being. Spirit is All-in-all; matter, or evil, does not really exist. Age is unreal, for Spirit cannot age and man, as God's idea, cannot grow old.

Christian Science declares that despite its seeming reality, matter is but a concept of mortal mind. The body manifests that which is first entertained in thought. We should cease believing in error, stop fearing and looking for evidences of deterioration, and refuse to believe in growing old. Moses, at a so-called advanced age, had unimpaired eyesight and physical vigor. Caleb, at eighty-five, referring to the time when he was forty, declared (Joshua 14:11), **"As my strength was then, even so is my strength now."** One's strength is in proportion to one's understanding of God and consequent freedom from fear. Spiritual man is incapable of discord or decay. There is nothing to fear; man is perpetually perfect. Man is immortal; his life is endless.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 246), **"The measurement of life by solar years robs youth and gives ugliness to age."** And she adds: **"Never record ages. Chronological data are no part of the vast forever. Time-tables of birth and death are so many conspiracies against manhood and womanhood. Except for the error of measuring and limiting all that is good and beautiful, man would enjoy more than threescore years and ten and still maintain his vigor, freshness, and promise."**

Mortal mind may say, "You are sick; your sight and hearing are failing; you are getting old." Such mental saboteurs must be exterminated by prayerfully acknowledging that God, good, is supreme; that evil is powerless; that man, Love's idea, cannot be sick or grow old. Truth never fails; it heals. Let us heed the Master's command to be perfect even as our Father is perfect.

If matter were real, we could never overcome its false claims; nothing real can ever be lost. But matter or evil is a lie, which Truth destroys. As we come to understand the truth about man, revealed in Christian Science, sin, sickness, and death will be annihilated. Lapse of years cannot deface or destroy man, Love's idea, who stands forever serene, perfect, invariable, immortal.

Understanding God's allness and His absolute control over man, we cease believing in error and it disappears from our experience. By purifying thought, and teaching us to utilize divine power to conquer all evil, Christian Science enables us to replace discord with newness of life, which reflects Life, Love, and to prove that the radiant beauty of Love is indeed reflected by all God's children. Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health, p. 246): **"Man, governed by immortal Mind, is always beautiful and grand. Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy,

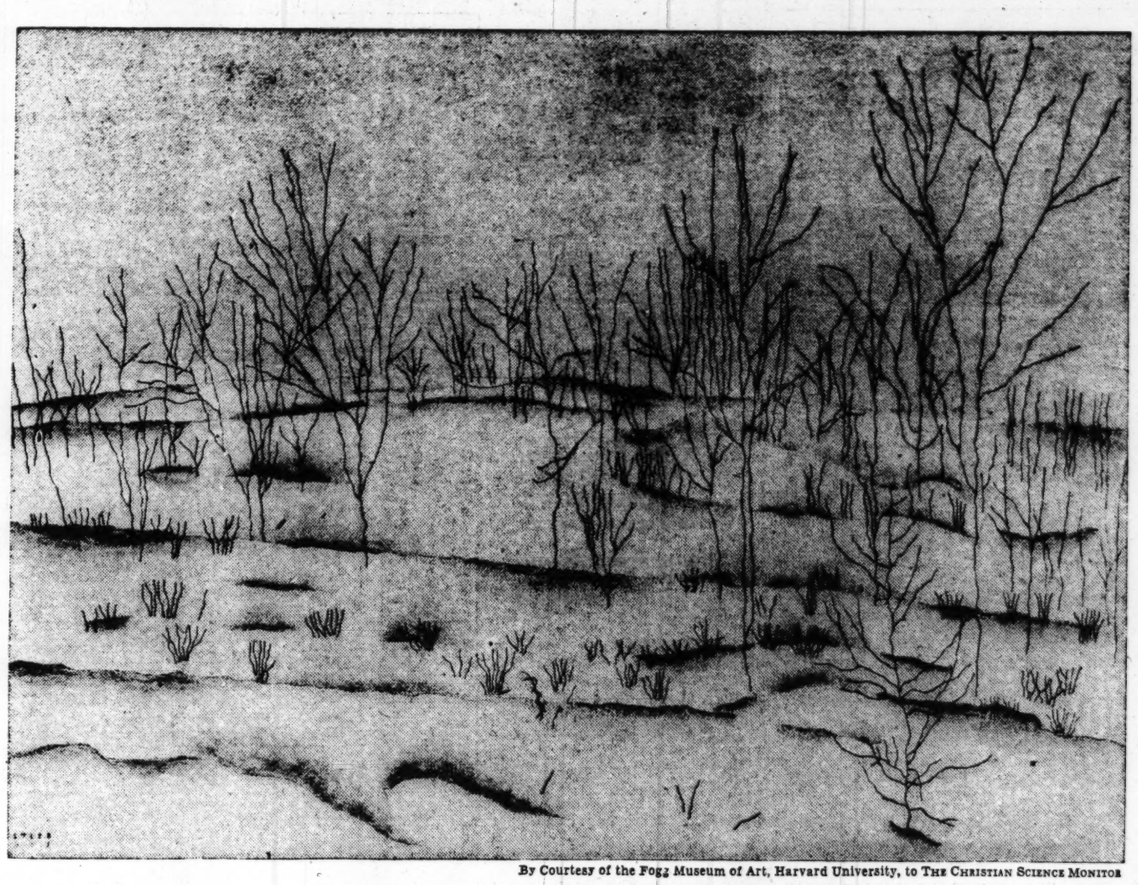
fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather, at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request



By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WINTER LONELINESS": *An Etching by Ludwig Mestler*

LUDWIG MESTLER was an architect before he began his career as an etcher. Born in Vienna, he came to the United States in 1923. He became an American citizen, then returned for a time to study etching in Vienna. His procedure in this field of graphic art has been personal, and he has demonstrated his power of invention particularly in this print, wistfully entitled "Winter Loneliness."

Stripped of their foliage, the bare trees make a threadlike tracery against the snow-blanketed terrain and the bleak sky. The chill, dull atmosphere seems to rob them of weight and mass, reducing them to so many quivering lines which are informed with life.

"Winter Loneliness" is peculiar to the character of the etching process. The lines really seem to be bitten with acid. They are responsive, metallic, "eaten" lines. Trails of shadow are indicated in the horizontal contours of the gentle slopes of the hill. They contrast with the tremulous delineation of the small trees.

D. A.

A Weakness For Stories

STORYTELLERS ARE often faced with situations where any right and reasonable choice must be abandoned on the moment, and something entirely foreign to the usual story-hour program must be snatched for and used. Herein lies a point not to be treated lightly. A story hour is a fluid thing—it may take on anything that is good, with color, emotional appeal, and living interest. It may include almost anything that has a bearing on what young people are thinking about, curious about, actually doing or merely dreaming about. It is not right that a story hour should become static; on the other hand it would be deplorable if a story hour should become commonplace.

I have already spoken of my boy's club in Greenwich. . . . The head of the house warned me beforehand of what I might expect. They might hoot me out . . . or, at a sign from their leader, they might simply walk out.

I came, as I thought, prepared for the first night, all ready with stories which I believed forceful and exciting enough to hold them. . . . But the moment I looked at the boys I knew I could not begin with any story, nothing that had a fixed form, that might savor of what "teacher" might do. And so I told of the circus, told of the few days I had spent some summers before on the road with the Ringling Brothers. They listened for the hour. The next week when I felt my way by asking what kind of story they would like the shout went up: "Tell us more about the circus!" I told about it for three weeks; told about the daily run of life with the circus: how the tents were put up, the parade started, the animals trained; how long it took, how long to load it back again on a train and get to the next town. When they were finally ready to listen to stories we got along famously. Luckily for me, the leader had a weakness for stories and if there had been any inclinations toward delinquency, in favor of the poolroom, the leader saw to it that no one slipped.

Before the year was out I was telling them the best stories I knew, straight literature. They not only liked them but they began to use the town library; and the last evening the club met we had a round-up of all who had taken out library cards—more than thirty of them.—From "The Way of the Storyteller," by RUTH SAWYER. (New York: Viking.)

The High Country

I CAME IN, with the breath of frost and the scent of pine needles upon me, and my father said: "Do you know this gentleman, my small darling?"

There are some who are born men and there are some who are born kings and such a one was this man. It seemed to me that I ought to have known him for his beautiful old face, golden-brown in the firelight, and for his eyes, proud and lovely. His shoulders were vast and broad, like the great pines without, which have stood for a thousand years against the winds of the northland.

"This is James Ross," my father said. At that moment the name meant nothing to me, as I went forward to show him courtesy.

"So this is the tree from the seed!" he exclaimed, in a voice not like the voices I knew, tuned and mellowed to match the winds and the waves of this land. His speech was set to the cadence of a tongue half-forgotten, or dimly remembered.

"Are you Irish, sir?" I asked, taking the hand which was like the bark of a pine, many veined and black-brown.

"Irish?" he chuckled. "No, I am one of the first white men born in the High Country." He pronounced it *le Pays Haut*, which is the old *voyageur's* way of naming the Up Country, the Land of Snows.

Then I knew what he was, and why my father showed him exceeding courtesy. He was the last of a vanished race: the *coureurs-de-bois*.

* * *

Fascinated, I sat down upon the carven oak chair, which had crossed the seas from Liverpool to Churchill at Hudson's Bay a hundred years before. I wondered about this man and his name, which I could not place. It was the habit of the coureurs-de-bois, who were of white and native blood, to take the name of some factor who was much loved. On the company records, the man would be known by his adopted name, but, through the Northland, he would be known by a nickname, Petrie Jack, Longfoot, Bulyar, Windigo John.

"Do you remember," John Ross asked casually, "the great race from Le Pas to Rivière-on, over a hundred miles, which I won in one night, with a light sleigh and eight dogs?"

"No," said my father, "but I heard my father speak of it. You ran all the way, behind the team."

To run a hundred miles in one night! My pulses leaped. Out of courtesy I had sat down, for old men like an audience, but out of love I remained, for James Ross spoke of the past which he had lived. Night of frost! Night of winter stars shining! And the magical flow of moonlight through the silver-blue windows, while a sungold voice chanted the old songs.

* * *

I was sunk there, listening, dreaming until my father's voice roused me, "Come, you must see James Ross home."

"Home?" I asked, puzzled, "Will he not be staying for the night?" What had come upon my father, that he should be sending such an old man into the cold and frost?

"Home," he repeated, "to the old fort, the fort which stands on the way to the High Country."

I faltered: "But the old fort is fallen into ruins. The logs are all fallen away. Only the counting-room remains."

"And there is a fire in the counting room," my father replied. "It was well built and will shelter James Ross tonight. It is his wish."

James Ross stood up, and though my father is tall and sixteen stone, James Ross towered above him. "Will you be going?" my father asked.

* * *

The *rackets* were ready. I drew the laces about leather-clad feet and tied them securely. The snowshoes twanged as we stepped forward. Before us stretched the uplands, silent under a winter's moon, glowing with frost jets. Our breath rose in frosty vapors. The old man breathed easily. I marveled at him. He led uphill, eagerly, impatient to reach the fort. What did the old place mean to him?

There is a legend in our part of the country, that the old fort was built by the Strong-Heart, a great explorer and fur-trader of the company. His life was rich with romance and mystery and lost love. Born nameless, he took the name of another man, and he was known from the stretch of one sea to the stretch of another as the Strong-Heart. In my time, he had become a legend. Of himself and his kind it is written: "He was one of the first men there."

* * *

We came to the top of the hill and were within the shadow of the old fort. I stopped and drew a breath, for the High Country spread before us, as the first traders saw it long ago. My heart yearned for that wilderness beauty and the long-gone days.

"James Ross," I asked, "did you know Dr. McLoughlin, who befriended the first Americans over the Great Divide, and whose name is honored in Oregon today?"

"I did," he replied, "I carried the letter of censure from the governors of the company, at the Beaver Club in Montreal, to Dr. McLoughlin in the Columbia."

"And what did he say, sir? Did you see his face?"

"I saw his face. There was sorrow and great hurt there. He put away the letter and said to me: 'Let us go in and eat now, for you have come a long way, *Forte le Coeur*.' He gave me much honor. He was a great man, McLoughlin."

I turned to him. *Forte le Coeur!*

"Didn't you know?" he asked, in mild astonishment.

"No, sir. It was so long ago and so wonderful."

He had come home, my father had said. At last. The tears came to my eyes, for the glory that he should be alive at all, and that a dream of my heart should have come true.

He looked toward the High Country, silent under the stars, incandescent silver under the northern moon.

"Yes," he said, "it was so long ago, so wonderful!"

ELMAR MACHAN

ЖИЗНЬ НЕ ИМЕЕТ СТАРОСТИ И НЕ ИМЕЕТ КОНЦА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Псалмопевец пел (Псалом 89:2, 5): "Господи! Ты нам прибежище в род и род. . . . Ибо пред очами Твоими тысяча лет как день вчерашний, когда он прошел, и как стража в ночи". Св. Писание раскрывает, что Бог, божественный Разум, не знает ничего о старости или времени. Подобным образом, человек, образ Божий, не может быть управляем ими или находиться в рабстве у них. Божий человек мог бы изменяться только, если бы Бог был изменяющимся, а это невозможно.

Всеми истомленными, больными или согбенными от мыслей о скорби или старости, могут быть услышаны слова Христа Иисуса (от Иоанна 8:32): "И познаете истину, и истина сделает вас свободными".

Христианская Наука учит, что чистое мышление, основанное на духовном понимании совершенного Бога и совершенного человека, порождает более верное понимание здоровья и гармоничной жизни. Красота, понятая как нечто духовное и хранимая в мыслях, выражается в прелести, уравновешенности, привлекательности; ясное, мужественное мышление ведет к бесстрашным, полезным поступкам. Материальное, разрушительное мышление, если оно не замечено и не превзойдено, может проявиться во внешних формах упадка, и греховное мышление предшествует вредным поступкам.

Семена мысли производят мысли подобные себе. Пусть же человек сеет семена благожелательства, красоты, совершенства, доброты, любви, радости, благодарности, и он пожнет жизнь более обильную. Выражая эти Богоподобные качества, человек приобщается ко всему, что хорошо и совершенно и, поступая таким образом, доказывает свое единство с Любовью. Ибо, по мере того как человек отожествляет себя с добром, он отожествляет себя как Божье отражение. Когда мысль возносится к Духу, в теле происходит улучшение. Обретая свое истинное я в Любви, каждый может следовать по пути Жизни и Истины в здоровьи, силе, обновлении жизни, новых надеждах, возрождении. Таким образом человек "рождается свыше", "рождается от Духа" (от Иоанна 3:3, 6).

Вечная жизнь—божественное наследие человека; постоянная гармония принадлежит ему по праву рождения. Смятение, ограничение и страдание, являющиеся следствием верования во время и старость, прекратятся когда люди познают, что Бог является Жизнью человека. Человек—отражение Жизни—ни молод, ни стар; он не знает возраста и смерти; он беспрерывно выражает совершенное, духовное, гармоничное бытие. Дух есть Все-во-всем; материя, или зло, не существует в действительности. Старость недействительна, ибо Дух не может стареть, и человек, идея Бога, не может состариться.

Христианская Наука заявляет, что, вопреки своей кажущейся действительности, материя есть только понятие смертного ума. Тело выражает то, что сперва принимается мыслью. Нам следовало бы перестать верить в заблуждение, перестать бояться и ожидать симптомов разрушения и отказаться верить в то, что мы старимся. Моисей, в так называемом преклонном возрасте, обладал неослабевшими зрением и физической энергией. Халев, достигнув восьмидесяти пяти лет и говоря о том времени, когда ему было сорок лет, заявил (Иисуса Навина 14:11): "Но и ныне я столько же крепок, как и тогда". Сила человека пропорциональна его пониманию Бога и вытекающей отсюда свободе от страха. Духовный человек не подлежит разладу или разрушению. Бояться нечего, человек вечно совершенен. Человек бессмертен; жизнь его бесконечна.

Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, пишет (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, стр. 246): "Измерение жизни солнечными годами похищает молодость и одаряет старость уродством". И она добавляет: "Никогда не записывайте возраста. Хронологические данныя не имеют места в великой вечности. Таблицы рождения и смерти являются заговором против мужчин и женщин. Если бы не заблуждение, выражающееся в измерении и ограничивании всего хорошего и прекрасного, человек наслаждался бы жизнью в течении больше семидесяти лет и продолжал бы сохранять силу, свежесть и надежду".

Смертный ум может говорить: "Ты болен; твое зрение и слух слабеют; ты старишься". Подобные умственные саботажники должны быть уничтожены путем молитвенного признания того, что Бог, добро, превыше всего; что зло бессильно; что человек, идея Любви, не может болеть или стариться. Истина никогда не терпит неудачи; Истина исцеляет. Обратим внимание на повеление Учителя быть совершенными как и Отец наш совершен.

Если материя была бы действительна, мы никогда не могли бы превзойти ее ложные претензии; ничто действительное никогда не может быть утеряно. Но материя или зло есть ложь, которую Истина уничтожает. Когда мы дойдем до понимания истины о человеке, открытой в Христианской Науке, грех, болезнь и смерть будут уничтожены. Течение времени не может изуродовать или разрушить человека, идею Любви, который во веки пребывает спокойным, совершенным, неизменным, бессмертным.

Понимая, что Бог есть Все и что Он всецело управляет человеком, мы перестаем верить в заблуждение, и оно исчезает из нашей жизни. Путем очищения мышления и путем наставления нас в пользовании божественным могуществом для победы над всяческим злом, Христианская Наука дает нам возможность замещать разлад обновленной жизнью, которая отражает Жизнь и Любовь и доказывать, что сияющая красота Любви действительно отражается всеми Божьими чадами. Mrs. Эдди говорит (Science and Health, стр. 246): "Человек, управляемый бессмертным Разумом, всегда прекрасен и величествен. С каждым последующим годом развертываются мудрость, красота и благочестие".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

There Must Be Swans for Pavlova

PAVLOVA LOVED LONDON as much as London loved Pavlova. In 1910 she began her second triumphant London season. At this time she had a longing for a home, a real home of her own, a place tranquil and lovely that would always be waiting for her when she returned, exhausted from her wanderings. Every spare moment during weeks, even months, Anna and Dandré (her husband) went hunting for this home. At last they found "Ivy House" at Hampstead, which had belonged to Joseph Turner, the famous English painter.

For years it had remained tenantless. The house itself was badly run-down, the wide grounds weed-grown, neglected. But in the garden, as Anna entered, innumerable birds were singing. She stopped, spellbound, listening delightedly.

"The birds!" she whispered. "There must be hundreds of them. Listen, Victor, listen, it's the sweetest sound in the world."

"Yes, the birds are attracted to this place because there are so many berry bushes."

"And the berry bushes shall remain because the birds love them. Oh, I *do* hope the birds will never leave after we come to live here, too!"

"You mean you've already decided upon this place?"

"I love it," she announced, her eyes already glowing with the joy of possession. . . .

With characteristic impetuosity, she could not wait to begin renovating. There must, of course, be a studio—a big, beautiful, sunlit studio—the entire house would revolve around it. Then there must be gardens, many gardens, wide and spacious. There would be a conservatory and an aviary. She designed a lake with stone steps running down to it, a stone walk bordering it, a fountain in the center, and there would, of course, be swans, her very own swans.

The house drew her, held her enchanted. Day by day, she watched it emerge from a dilapidated, unkempt dwelling into something stately, serene and beautiful. The gardens, her very own gardens, were her particular delight, but even more than these she loved her swans. . . .

After a year or two, there were pigeons, a flamingo, a peacock. The peacock, Anna declared, was a glutton . . .

In due time the conservatory, the aviary, were built. From every strange country she visited, after this, Pavlova collected birds, and when she was at home she fed them herself. The pigeons knew her. They would come to her whenever she entered the garden, circling about her, perching on her arms, her shoulders.—From "Dancing Star: The Story of Anna Pavlova," by GLADYS MALVERN. (New York: Messner.)

Midnight

An old fire like a crumpled rose
Lies drowsing in the grate,
From room to room the darkness flows;
The hour is late!

The silver clock upon its shelf
Whispers softly to itself,

And stair steps in the dim blue hall
Have wondrous words to say
Although they do not speak at all
By light of day.

So mark this truth, O mark it well:
Strange things come of midnight's spell!

A poet gnawing at his pen
In dead of night may find
This hour, unknown to sober men,
Most gravely kind.

Its still, star-crusted seconds teach
Quiet things the art of speech.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

The Christian Science Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Teachers, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price, for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price of each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....
State.....CSP-6

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1943

Text of President Roosevelt's 100-Billion-Dollar War Budget Message

Congress asked to appropriate amount to carry on total war ranging from $6,000,000,000 a month to over $8,000,000,000 for fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1943.

President declares every citizen is soldier in battle for survival—Victory cannot be achieved with money alone, he declares, but requires sacrifice on the part of all the people.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress follows:

"I am transmitting herewith a war budget exceeding 100 billion dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943. Last year I called the budget an instrument for transforming a peace economy into a war economy. This budget presents the maximum program for waging war.

"We wage total war because our very existence is threatened. Without that supreme effort we cannot hope to retain the freedom and self-respect which give life its value.

"Total war is grim reality. It means the dedication of our lives and resources to a single objective: Victory.

"Total war in a democracy is a violent conflict in which everyone must anticipate that both lives and possessions will be assigned to their most effective use in the common effort—the effort for community survival—nation survival.

"In total war we are all soldiers, whether in uniform, overalls, or shirt sleeves.

Budgeting for Total War Expenditures

"The high and expanding rate of war expenditures shows our determination to equip our fighting forces and those of our Allies with the instruments of war needed for victory. Monthly expenditures for war purposes amounted to $2,000,000,000 just after Pearl Harbor; they now exceed $6,000,000,000 and they will average more than $8,000,000,000 a month during the fiscal year 1944. For the whole of the current fiscal year total war expenditures are now estimated at $77,000,000,000; for the next fiscal year, at $100,000,000,000. These estimates include the net outlays of government corporations for war purposes and assume only a small rise in prices.

"Victory cannot be bought with any amount of money, however large; victory is achieved by the blood of soldiers, the sweat of working men and women, and the sacrifice of all people. But a $100,000,000,000 expenditure program does reflect a national effort of gigantic magnitude. It calls for vision on the part of those in charge of war production, ingenuity of management, and the skill, devotion, and tenacity of the men on the farms and in the factories. It makes possible the expansion of our armed forces necessary to offensive operations, the production of planes and munitions to provide unquestioned superiority, and the construction of ships which will make it possible for us to strike at the enemy wherever he may be. It reflects the determination of the civilians to 'pass the ammunition.' Moreover, consumers' goods and services will have to be produced in an amount adequate to maintain the health and productivity of the civilian population. And all of this will have to be done while we are withdrawing millions of men from production for service in the armed forces.

"Some persons may believe that such a program is fantastic. My reply is that this program is feasible. If the nation's manpower and resources are fully harnessed, I am confident that the objective of this program can be reached, but it requires a complete recognition of the necessities of total war by all—management, labor, farmers, consumers, and public servants—regardless of party. Production short of these military requirements would be a betrayal of our fighting men.

"This budget does not include the detailed estimates of war expenditures which would reveal information to our enemies. An additional reason for such action at this time is that rapid developments on farflung battle fronts make it impossible to submit a detailed war budget for a year ending 18 months hence. I shall continue, however, to report on the broad categories of war expenditures. The following table summarizes our present estimates of war expenditures from general and special accounts and by Government corporations.

"Estimates of total expenditures for war, fiscal years 1943 and 1944:

(Billions)

Object and expenditure	Fiscal 1943	Fiscal 1944
Munitions	$43	$66
Military and civilian pay, subsistence, and travel	15	21
Industrial construction	6	2
Other construction	8	5
Other, including agricultural lend-lease	5	6
Totals	77	100

"This spring I shall submit the necessary information upon which the Congress can base war appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. In the meantime, there are available about 170 billion dollars unspent war appropriations and authorizations; about two thirds of this amount is already obligated or committed. Further appropriations will soon be needed to permit letting of contracts with industry for the next year.

The Procurement of Munitions

"Total mobilization of all our men and women, all our equipment and all our materials in a balanced proportion program will enable us to accomplish the production goals underlying this war budget.

"**Manpower**—Marked progress has been made in mobilizing manpower. In spite of the increase in the armed services, industrial production rose by 46 per cent, and agricultural production by 15 per cent between calendar years 1940 and 1942. Industrial production has not been delayed and crops have not been lost because of lack of manpower except in a few isolated cases. More than 10 million people have been added to the employed or the armed forces since the summer of 1940, seven million of whom were unemployed and more than three million of whom are additions to the nation's labor and armed forces.

"Manpower mobilization is now entering a much more difficult phase. During the calendar year 1943, approximately six million people will be needed above present requirements for the armed services and war production. This number can be obtained by transferring from less essential work, and by drawing into the working force people who have not recently sought employment. Vigorous action is required to mobilize and train our reserve of women and young people, to accelerate the transfer of workers to essential industries, and to reduce harmful turnover and migration of workers in essential industries. It also requires prevention of labor hoarding and elimination of hiring restrictions based on sex, creed, or race. I reiterate my previous recommendation for a unified and adequate rehabilitation service to make available a million persons for war industry and to restore to civil employment persons who are being disabled in the armed forces.

"Manpower needs of the armed forces and of war production during the calendar year 1943 can be met without impairment of essential civilian requirements. I stress the important distinction between 'essential requirements' and the thousand and one things that are nonessentials or luxuries. The production of these nonessentials wastes manpower at a time when careful economy and greater efficiency in the use of our manpower resources is imperative. Private thought and public discussion of this subject are very necessary.

"**Equipment**—Were it not for an unprecedented program of conversion and the building up of a new war industry during the past two and one-half years, we could not expect to fulfill the war-production program outlined in this message.

"Some progress, but not enough, has been made in spreading war contracts more widely among medium-sized and smaller plants. Further efforts are necessary. In certain cases, of course, saving of manpower and materials requires concentration in those plants best equipped to produce a given commodity.

"**Materials**—Furthermore, war production is limited by our supply of raw materials. The available materials must be transformed into the maximum of striking power. The production of less urgent or the wrong quantity of items, or poor scheduling of production in any single plant or in the munitions program as a whole, results in waste of precious materials. The nation's war production must be so scheduled that the right items are produced in the right amounts at the right time.

"**War Contracts**—The procurement must achieve maximum production with minimum waste and with the speed essential in time of war. This is the controlling objective not only for the original negotiation of contracts but also for the renegotiation required by law. The law provides for the prevention or recapture of excessive profits, thus supplementing and reinforcing the objectives of the excess-profits tax. I believe that control of the costs of production is of equal importance.

"The proper negotiation and renegotiation of contracts must strive to reconcile the avoidance of excessive profits with the maintenance of incentives to economical management.

Farm and Food Program

"Food is a primary weapon of war. An adequate food supply is, therefore, a basic aspect of a total war program. I have placed in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture full responsibility for determining and fulfilling the food requirements in this war. Our agricultural production is larger than ever in our history but the needs of our armed services and our Allies are so great that a shortage of certain foods is inevitable. The production of the less-needed commodities must be reduced, while the production of commodities for war and essential civilian use must be increased. It is imperative also that this increased demand for food be adjusted to available supplies. There will be sufficient volume in our bill of fare but less variety. That may hurt our taste but not our health.

"To facilitate this program, I am recommending appropriations for aids to agriculture totaling 837 million dollars for the fiscal year 1944. Among the major items included in the 837-million dollar total are 400 million for conservation and use of agricultural land resources; 194 million for parity payments on the 1942 crops; and 96 million for exportation and domestic consumption of surplus commodities. Other large items included are 64 million dollars for payments under the Sugar Act; 38 million for the Farm Security Administration; and 31 million for reductions in interest rates on farm mortgages.

"Prior to the 1943 appropriation Acts, annual appropriations for parity payments were made a year in advance of actual need, and acreage allotments for the year ahead were used as a factor in determining payments on the crops of the current year. In the 1943 budget and appropriations acts, provisions were made to insure that all factors used in determining the amount of parity payments on the crops of a given year would pertain to the program of that year. Also, to bring this item into conformity with our general budgetary practice, the annual cash appropriation for parity payments was omitted, but the Secretary was authorized to incur contractual obligations assuring the co-operating producers of cotton, corn, wheat, rice, and tobacco that such payments would be made, if and as necessary, on their 1942 crops.

"The appropriation now requested, therefore, is simply the amount estimated to be necessary to compensate the producers of corn, wheat, and certain minor types of tobacco for the disparity between the market returns from the normal yield of their 1942 allotted acreage and the parity price return from that production. It is expected that no parity payments will be necessary on the 1942 crops of cotton, rice, and most types of tobacco.

"Since the established national policy is to assure the co-operating producers of these basic crops parity prices on the normal yields of their allotted acreages, I am again recommending that the authority to incur contractual obligations for such payments on future crops be renewed.

"On the other hand, I am recommending a reduction of 50 million dollars in the appropriation for conservation and use of agricultural land resources. I am also directing the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize the 400 million dollars still provided under this heading as fully and effectively as the basic law will permit to encourage greater production of the crops essential to the war effort. This fund will not be used for restriction of production except of less-needed crops. Payments will be made only to those producers who comply fully in their plantings with the stated war-production goals.

"For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities the budget includes only the permanent annual appropriation of 30 per cent of customs revenues provided by law, plus reappropriation of unobligated balances. The food-stamp plan, which is a major item of the current program, will be discontinued shortly. Although other items such as school lunch and school milk projects and the direct distribution of surplus commodities are somewhat expanded, there will be an over-all reduction of about 30 million dollars.

"Provision for operations under the Farm Tenant Act and for loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation are continued on about the same level as for the current year. Small farms, like other small war plants, must be encouraged to make a maximum contribution to the war. I hope the Congress will give as much sympathetic consideration to these smaller and poorer farmers as it has given to the smaller and poorer industrial concerns.

"Because no one can immediately foresee all the needs we may encounter in fulfilling our essential war requirements for agriculture, various loan and purchase operations, involving contingent liabilities which cannot be exactly predetermined, may be necessary.

Civilian Consumption

"In spite of a 100-billion-dollar war program, civilians can be supplied with an average of about $500 worth of goods and services during the next year. This implies an average reduction of almost 25 per cent in civilian consumption below the record level of the calendar year 1941. Even then most of us will be better fed, better clothed, and better housed than other peoples in the world. Do not let us assume from that statement, however, that there is no need for great improvement in the living conditions of a large segment of our population.

"It is the responsibility of the Government to plan for more production of essential civilian goods and less of nonessential goods.

"Production and distribution of goods should be simplified and standardized; unnecessary costs and frills should be eliminated. Total war demands simplification of American life. By giving up what we do not need, all of us will be better able to get what we do need.

"In order to distribute the scarce necessities of life equitably we are rationing some commodities. By rationing we restrict consumption, but only to assure to each civilian his share of basic commodities.

"The essentials for civilian life also include a good standard of health and medical service, education, and care for children in wartime as well as in peace.

Wide World

Harold D. Smith, Director of U. S. Bureau of the Budget

The Stabilization Program

"We must assure each citizen the necessities of life at prices which he can pay. Otherwise, rising prices will lift many goods beyond his reach just as surely as if those goods did not exist. By a concerted effort to stabilize prices, rents, and wages we have succeeded in keeping the rise in the cost of living within narrow bounds. We shall continue those efforts, and we shall succeed. By making effective use of all measures of control, we shall be able to stabilize prices with only a limited use of subsidies to stimulate needed production.

"Some would like to see the controls relaxed for this or that special group. They forget that to relax controls for one group is an argument to relax for other groups, thereby starting the cost-of-living spiral which would undermine the war effort and cause grave post-war difficulties. Economic stabilization for all groups—not for just the other fellow—is the only policy consistent with the requirements of total war. I have read of this bloc, and that bloc, and the other bloc, which existed in past Congresses. May this new Congress confine itself to one bloc—a national bloc.

"Stabilization goes beyond effective price control. Under war conditions a rise in profits, wages, and farm incomes unfortunately does not increase the supply of goods for civilians; it merely invites the bidding up of prices of scarce commodities. The stabilization of incomes and the absorption of excess purchasing power by fiscal measures are essential for the success of the stabilization program. I am confident that the Congress will implement that program by adequate legislation increasing taxation, savings, or both. Thus, we will help to 'pay as we go' and make the coming peace easier for ourselves and our children.

Civilian Controls in Total War

"Total war requires nothing less than organizing all the human and material resources of the nation. To accomplish this all-out mobilization speedily, effectively, and fairly, we have had to adopt extensive controls over civilian life. We use the Selective Service system to man the armed forces. We are systematizing the movement of labor to assure needed manpower to war industries and agriculture. We regulate prices, wages, salaries, and rents; we limit consumer credit; we allocate scarce raw materials; and we ration scarce consumer goods—all to the end of providing the materials of war and distributing the sacrifices equitably.

"Such regulations and restrictions have complicated our daily lives. We save rubber, metal, fats—everything. We fill out forms, carry coupons, answer questionnaires. This is all new. We have overdone it in many cases. By trial and error we are learning simpler and better methods. But remember always that reaching the objective is what counts most. There is no easy, pleasant way to restrict the living habits—the eating, clothing, heating, travel, and working habits—of 130 million people. There is no easy, pleasant way to wage total war.

"About 400,000 civilian employees of the Federal Government are engaged in the task of civilian administration for total war. They direct and schedule war production; handle the procurement of food, munitions, and equipment for our armed forces and our Allies; supervise wartime transportation; administer price, wage, rent, labor, and materials controls and commodity rationing; conduct economic and propaganda offensives against our enemies; and do necessary paper work for the armed forces.

"Besides these Government employees, millions of men and women volunteers—who draw no pay—are carrying out tasks of war administration, many of them after long hours at their regular occupation. These patriotic citizens are serving on draft boards, on war price and ration boards, in the civilian defense organization, the war bond campaign, and many other activities. They deserve the gratitude of their countrymen.

"More than 1,600,000—or approximately three-fifths—of all Federal civilian employees are engaged directly in war production. They build and load ships, make guns and shells, repair machines and equipment, build arsenals and camps, sew uniforms, operate airports and signal systems. These are the workers in Navy yards, arsenals, storage depots, military airfields, and other operating centers. It is scarcely ethical to try to make people believe that these workers are holding down armchair or unnecessary government jobs.

"This huge organization, created overnight to meet our war needs, could not be expected to function smoothly from the very start. Congressional committees and many individuals have made helpful suggestions. Criticism is welcome if it is based on truth. We will continue our efforts to make the organization more fully effective.

"**Compensation of Federal Employees**—Last month the Congress took temporary and emergency action, which will expire April 30, 1943, relative to compensation for Federal employees. The legislation removed inequities, lengthened the work week to conserve manpower, increased payment for longer hours and provided bonus payments for certain employees. The pay increases should be met largely by reducing the total number of employees proportionate to the increase in the work week.

"In the present appropriation requests and expenditure estimates for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944, no allowance has been made for any cost increase resulting from the adjustment in Federal salaries.

"The problems of Federal salary administration need further study in the early days of the new Congress for enactment of more permanent legislation for the duration of the war.

'Nonwar' Expenditures

"I am making recommendations in the usual detail for so-called 'nonwar' appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. This classification includes the same items as in former years.

"Actually, the 'nonwar' classification now has little, if any, meaning. Most of these expenditures are related to the war effort and many are directly occasioned by it. This 'nonwar' category includes, for instance, expenditures for war tax collections, for budgeting, disbursing, and auditing war expenditures, and for statistical and scientific services to war agencies. It includes also such items as the control of white pine blister rust, which I recently discussed. Expenditures for controlling this threat to our timber resources are necessary to avoid possible loss of millions of dollars in lumber from trees which require more than 50 years to reach maturity.

"All counted, there are less than 850,000 civilian employees of the Federal Government, including the Postal Service, who are engaged in these so-called 'nonwar' activities.

"A few weeks ago I transmitted to Congress a comprehensive report on 'nonwar' expenditures during the past decade. This document demonstrated the important reductions which had been made in these expenditures, especially since the start of the defense program.

"The following table summarizes reductions analyzed in the report, to which it is now possible to add revised estimates for the fiscal year 1943 and estimates for 1944 as developed in this budget.

"'Nonwar' expenditures, fiscal years 1939-44 [excluding interest and statutory debt retirement]:

(Millions)

Fiscal year	Total Nonwar Expenditures	Red'tion Below 1939
1939	$6,516	
1940	6,246	$270
1941	5,298	1,218
1942	5,125	1,391
1943 [estimated]	4,582	1,934
1944 [estimated]	4,124	2,392

"The table shows a reduction of 36.7 per cent in 'nonwar' expenditures in the next fiscal year compared with 1939. In appraising these reductions it should be borne in mind that large items, such as veterans' pensions and social security grants, are controlled by legal or other commitments. In fact, the outstanding increase for the fiscal year 1944 is for the Veterans' Administration, for which expenditures are estimated at 879 million dollars, or 265 million dollars higher than in the current year. Most of the increase is for insurance for our fighting forces in the present war.

"The most important reductions recommended for the coming year relate to work relief and general public works. Because of present high levels of employment, I am able to recommend elimination of the Work Projects Administration. This action under present conditions does not cast upon the State and local governments more than the proper burden of financing the relief of those who are unable to work. Expenditures for general public works will be greatly curtailed. Continuing projects are directly related to war needs. Others have been discontinued as rapidly as this could be done without risking the loss of the investment already made.

"I shall be glad to co-operate with the Congress in effecting further reductions in 'nonwar' expenditures through the necessary revision of underlying legislation and in every other way. It should be pointed out to the Congress and to the nation, however, that we are fast approaching the subsistence level of government—the minimum for sustaining orderly social and economic processes—and that further reductions will necessarily be of much smaller magnitude than those already achieved.

"My recommendations contemplate that in the fiscal year 1944, 96 cents of every dollar expended by the Federal Government will be used to pay war costs and interest on the public debt, and only 4 cents for all the so-called 'nonwar' purposes.

"War financing has raised the requirement for interest on the public debt from 1,041 million dollars in 1940, the fiscal year before the defense program started, to an estimated 1,850 million dollars for the current year and 3,000 million dollars for the fiscal year 1944 under existing legislation.

The Need for Additional Funds

"Financing expenditures which will exceed 100 billion dollars is a task of tremendous magnitude. By meeting this task squarely we will contribute substantially to the war effort and clear the ground for successful reconstruction after the war. An adequate financial program is essential both for winning the war and for winning the peace.

"Financing total war involves two main fiscal problems. One problem is to supply the funds currently required to pay for the war and to keep the increase in federal debt within bounds. The second problem is caused by the disbursement of 100 billion dollars a year to contractors, war workers, farmers, soldiers, and their families, thus adding many billions to the peoples' buying power, at a time when the amount of goods to be bought is declining steadily. A large portion of this excess buying power must be recovered into the Treasury to prevent the excess from being used to bid up the price of scarce goods and thus undermine the stabilization program by breaking price ceilings, creating black markets, and increasing the cost of living.

"We cannot hope to increase tax collections as fast as we step up war expenditures or to absorb by fiscal measures alone all excess purchasing power created by these expenditures. We must, therefore, provide a substantial portion of the needed funds by additional borrowing, and we must also use direct controls, such as price ceilings and rationing, for the protection of the consumer. Nevertheless, the more nearly increases in tax receipts follow increases in expenditures, the better we safeguard our financial integrity and the easier the administration of price control and rationing. All of these measures are interrelated. Each increase in taxes and each increase in savings will lessen the upward pressure on prices and reduce the amount of rationing and other direct controls we shall need.

"The revenue acts of the past three years, particularly the Revenue Act of 1942, have contributed greatly toward meeting our fiscal needs. In the fiscal year 1944, total general and special receipts under present law are estimated at 35 billion dollars, or almost six times those of the fiscal year 1940. But the increase in expenditures has been even more rapid.

"I believe that we should strive to collect not less than 16 billion dollars of additional funds by taxation, savings, or both, during the fiscal year 1944.

"On the basis of present legislation, we expect to meet 34 per cent of total estimated federal expenditures by current receipts during the fiscal year 1944. If the objective proposed in this message is adopted, we shall meet approximately 50 per cent of expenditures during the fiscal year 1944.

The Need for a Balanced and Flexible Revenue System

"I hope that the Congress in working out the revenue program will consider that the fiscal measures must be designed not only to provide revenue, but also to support the stabilization program as well by deterring luxury or nonessential spending. The cost of the war should be distributed in an equitable and fair manner. Furthermore, care should be taken that the fiscal measures do not impair but actually promote maximum war production. Finally, it is more important than ever before to simplify taxation both for taxpayers and for those collecting the tax, and to put our taxes as far as feasible on a pay-as-you-go basis.

"I cannot ask the Congress to impose the necessarily heavy financial burdens on the lower and middle incomes unless the taxes on higher and very large incomes are made fully effective. At a time when wages and salaries are stabilized, the receipt of very large net incomes from any source constitutes a gross inequity undermining national unity.

"Fairness requires the closing of loopholes and the removal of inequities which still exist in our tax laws. I have spoken on these subjects on several previous occasions.

"The Congress can do much to solve our problem of war finance and to support the stabilization program. In the past, wars have usually been paid for mainly by means of inflation, thereby shifting the greatest burden to the weakest shoulders and inviting postwar collapse. We seek to avoid both. Of necessity, the program must be harsh. We should remember, however, that it is a war for existence, and not taxation, which compels us to devote more than one half of all our resources to war use. An effective program of war finance does not add to the total sacrifices necessitated by war, but it does assure that those sacrifices are distributed equitably and with a minimum of friction.

"We should remember, furthermore, that helping to finance the war is the privilege mainly of those who still enjoy the receipt of incomes as civilians during the war. It is a modest contribution toward victory when we compare it with the contribution of those in the fighting forces.

"By the end of the current fiscal year, the public debt will total 135 billion dollars. By June 30, 1944, it will be about 210 billion dollars under existing revenue legislation. Before the present debt limit of 125 billion dollars is reached, the Congress will be requested to extend that limit. To do this is sound, for such a debt can and will be repaid. The nation is soundly solvent.

Preparing for Total Victory

"Preparing for total victory includes preparing the base on which a happier world can be built. The tremendous productive capacity of our country, of all countries, has been demonstrated. Freedom from want for everybody, everywhere, is no longer a Utopian dream. It can be translated into action when the fear of aggression has been removed by victory. The soldiers of the fighting forces and the workmen engaged in military production want to be assured that they will return to a life of opportunity and security in a society of free men.

"The economic stabilization program, although born of war necessity, will greatly facilitate postwar reconstruction. A determined policy of war taxation and savings will aid in making postwar problems manageable by reducing the volume of additional borrowing and supporting the stabilization program. Because of the unavoidable magnitude of interest-bearing debt, taxes probably will never revert to their prewar level. But substantial reduction from the war level will, nevertheless, be possible and will go hand in hand with a greater human security if the underlying fiscal structure is kept sound.

"I shall be happy to meet with the appropriate committees of the Congress at any and all times in regard to the methods by which they propose to attain the objectives outlined in this message. We are at one in our desire quickly to win this war and to avoid passing on to future generations more than their just share of its sacrifices and burdens.

Franklin D. Roosevelt."

January 6, 1943.

Intimate Message: Washington

Lend-Lease Bookkeeping ..... ***By R. D.***

When Congress begins its new investigations, as it will very shortly, lend lease is in a position to give a good account of itself.

Lend lease has nothing to fear from investigation and everything to gain. It has been competently and carefully administered under the direction of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and there is no evidence that it either has exceeded or circumvented the mandate which Congress gave to it.

Before Pearl Harbor, lend lease was the means by which the United States took the dollar sign off its determination to strengthen the democracies. America was acting to defend itself by enabling the belligerent democracies to resist the enemy of all democracy. Since our entry into the war, lend lease has become the American means of supplying the common pool of goods and services contributed by all the United Nations in accordance with the capacity of each.

When Mr. Stettinius is called to the Hill he will have no difficulty in showing that the operation of the Lend-Lease Act has expanded greatly and speeded the nation's productive facilities, thus hastening its own rearmament, has strengthened our Allies, has weakened our enemies, and is in no perceptible degree responsible for prevailing shortages.

But Mr. Stettinius will have more compelling and unexpected facts to reveal than these. He will disclose that lend lease has been operating in reverse more substantially and more consistently than most persons and most members of Congress had any idea. It is not the theory of lend lease that there need be or even should be a neat balance of "military" trade and, while the details cannot properly be disclosed until the hearing, the significant fact is that as between the primary lend-lease agents, Britain and the United States, we are going to find that we have been as much recipient as dispenser.

Now that the lend-lease account between the two principal Allied lend lessors is so nearly even, the time may be opportune for the Administration to act upon the proposal, advanced by Eugene Staley, Professor of International Economic Relations at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts College, before the American Economics Association last week, that we put an end to irrelevant and artificial lend-lease bookkeeping and "wipe the slate clean of obligations for repayment on account of lend-lease deliveries."

It is self-evident that the prewar theory of lend-lease bookkeeping has become outdated by America's position as a full belligerent and by the fact that among the United Nations equality of sacrifice has become the underlying principle of the common prosecution of the common war. The extent to which lend-lease bookkeeping is outmoded can be seen by one or two practical illustrations, which Professor Staley suggests.

On the spot, say in New Guinea, General MacArthur may turn over an American tank to Australian troops. How can the records be kept straight? This is a nice problem in bookkeeping. But there is a still nicer problem of principle: should the United States charge Australia for the tank, or should Australia charge the United States for the crew?

Undoubtedly adjustments are being made in practice which would help to avoid paradoxes like the following, but on the basis of general lend-lease principles this could occur: two companies, one American, one British, stand before a hill in Tunis. The hill has to be stormed and taken. If the British do it, losing 50 men and some equipment, they incur a debt to the United States for replacements of equipment under lend lease. If the Americans do it, losing 50 men and some equipment, there is no debt (unless we send supplies and replacements in British ships, charged under "lend lease in reverse," in which case we would owe the British on the transactions). If the British troops run out of ammunition, should American officers get a receipt when supplying them, and vice versa?

At present the Administration is permitting two conflicting conceptions of lend lease to be broadcast to the country. Frequently President Roosevelt has emphasized that America is pooling its war resources into the common prosecution of the war under the principle of equality of sacrifice. He has underlined the fact that it is not only impossible to balance plane for tank but that it is impossible to balance the loss of treasure with the loss of lives. But emphasis upon continued lend-lease bookkeeping suggests that we still are anticipating an ultimate balancing of accounts. This leads to misunderstanding among ourselves and, worse, leads to misunderstanding and possible recrimination among our Allies. Isn't it time to wipe the slate clean and say so?

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous Day's sales	437,790
1943 volume to date	4,058,046
1942 volume to date	4,439,600

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott4%pf4	1	112	112	112	
Adams E .45e	19	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Adams-Mi1¾e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Air Reduct 1a	7	39	38¾	39	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	49	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	+ ¼
Allegheny Corp	11	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Allegpf$30wa	4	51½	53⅛	51½	
Alleg pr pf	2	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
Alleg Lud (2e)	8	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	
Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	141	141	141	+ ½
Allied M (1e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Allied St .15g	14	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Allied St pf 5	1	74	74	74	+ ¼
Allis-C M (1)	11	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Alpha PC 1½e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Amerada Pet 2	6	69¼	69	69¼	+ ⅛
Am Airl 1½e	6	54⅞	54½	54½	— ½
Am Bk N .10g	4	9⅜	9½	9½	
Am Bosch ¼e	5	43¼	43⅛	43¼	+ ¼
AmBrSh 1.70e	9	31	31	31	+ ½
Am Cable & R	32	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	7	73¾	73⅛	73⅛	+ ¼
Am Can pf (7)	1	173½	173½	173½	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy	8	25½	25¼	25¼	
Am C F pf 7	5	65½	65¼	65½	+ ¼
Am Ch&C (2)	5	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
AmCSug 2½e	5	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Am Distil	6	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅜
Am Encau TH	4	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	7	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
AmFP6p1.80e	1	40	40	40	—1
AmFP72.10e	2	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ¼
Am-H S S 3	3	32⅜	32¼	32¼	
Am Hide&Lea	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
Am Home 2.40	2	53⅞	53½	53½	— ½
Am Ice	51	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ¼
Am Ice pf ½se	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¾
Am Internt'l	6	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
Am Locom'tive	8	8½	8⅛	8¼	
Am Loco pf 7e	1	82	82	82	
AmM&Met⅓e	9	7⅞	7¾	5 7¾	
Am Met (1a)	2	21½	21¼	21½	+ ½
AmNews 1.80	3	28¾	28½	28½	
Am Pow & Lt	90	1	1	1	
APLS6pf	20	21¼	20½	20½	— ¾
Am P&L $5pf	24	18⅜	17⅜	17⅜	—1
Am R&S(.30e)	39	6½	6⅜	6½	
Am R M (1e)	20	11	10⅝	10¾	
Am RMpf4½	3	57	56¾	56¾	— ¼
Am Saf R ¾ae	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
Am Seat 1e	3	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
Am Ship B 3e	1	27	27	27	
Am Smelt 2a	28	38½	37¾	38	+ ⅜
Am S&R pf 7	1	147	145½	146½	
Am Snuff .60g	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
Am Stl F (2)	16	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stores ¾ag	5	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
Am Stove 1.20	2	12⅝	12½	12½	
Am Sug 1½gg	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
Am Sugar pf 7	3	94	93	94	+1
Am Tel&Tel 9	21	134½	133⅛	134½	+1½
Am Tob (3)	7	45¾	45	45¾	+1½
Am Tob B (3)	20	47⅛	46	46¾	+1¼
Am Tob pf (6)	1	135¼	135¼	135¼	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Visc ½gg	8	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
Am Water Wks	31	4	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Am WW 1pf 6	2	59¼	57¼	57¼	—1¼
Am Woolen	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
Am Zinc L&S	15	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅜
Am Z pr pf5k	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
Anaconda 2½e	27	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
AnaconW1½e	1	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
Andes Cop (1)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
A P W Paper	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Arch-D-M (2)	3	34½	34	34½	— ¼
Arm Del pf 7	1	109	109	109	
Armour III	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Arm III pr pf	2	48½	48	48	+ ¼
Arm Ck 1.35e	7	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ⅞
Assd Dry Gds	14	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Assd DG1pf 6	1	72½	72½	72½	+2¼
Atchison 1½gg	32	46⅜	45⅞	45⅞	
At T&SF pf 5	6	68	67¾	67⅞	+ ¼
Atl Coast (2e)	23	27⅝	27	27	— ¼
Atl Refin .70e	1	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
Atlas Corp ½ae	6	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
Atlas Tk ½e	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Austin Nichols	1	27⅛	3	3	
Austin N pr A	10	32	29	32	+2
Avia Cp ¼ae	78	33¼	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
Baid Loc ct 1e	14	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
Balt & Ohio	19	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	16	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Bang & Ar pf	1	36½	36	36	— ½
Barber Asphalt	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Barnsdall .60	21	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wk 2e	3	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
Beld-Hem .80	3	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
Bell Airc (2e)	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
Ben Avia 3¾e	16	35¾	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
Benef IL 1⅓e	4	14½	14	14	— ¾
Best Co 1.60a	2	23½	23⅝	23⅜	— ¼
BestFoods .60	8	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Beth Stl (6)	19	57⅜	56⅝	57	+ ⅜
Beth Stl pf 7	3	112	112	112	— ½
Bigelow-S (2)	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ½
Black-Dk 1.60	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
Blaw-Kno .35e	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Bliss&L 1½e	2	14	14	14	+ ½
Boeing Air 1e	3	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
Bohn Al&Br 3e	1	42	42	42	— ⅜
Bon Ami A (4)	1	92½	92½	92½	
BordenCol.40e	8	23¼	23	23¼	
Borg-Wr 1.60	6	27⅛	27	27	
Boston&Maine	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Bower R ⅓gg	1	30	30	30	
Bridg'p B (1)	20	95⅜	91⅜	95⅛	+ ⅝
Briggs Mfg 2	15	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs&St (3)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
Bkly U Gas ½e	6	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Brown Shoe(2)	2	31	31	31	+ ½
Brunsw'k-B 1	6	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
Bucyrus-E 1⅝e	8	7⅛	7	7	
Bucy-E 7pf 7	1	105	105	105	+1
Budd Mfg	8	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	1	78	78	78	+1
Budd Wh (1e)	20	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Bullard 2½e	1	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Burl M 1.40a	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Burl pf (23/4)	4	55½	55½	55½	— ½
Burr Add(.60)	15	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Bush Terminal	13	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Bush T 6% pf	1	43	43	43	+2
Bush TB 2¼ae	3	24¾	23⅞	24½	+ ⅝
Butler pf 1¾	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
Byers (AM)	4	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
Byers pf 1.82k	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ¼
Byron Jk 1¼e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
Calif Pk 1½	3	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Ld	4	¾	11	11	— ⅛
Cal & Hecla 1	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
Camb Wy 1¼e	2	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
Canada Dr .60	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Canadian Pac	46	7	6	7	
Cannon Mills 2	1	36½	36½	36½	
Caro C&O (5)	1	85¾	85½	85¾	+ ½
CarpenStl2¼e	4	27	26⅜	27	+1¾
Carr-Gen .20a	1	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Case (J I) 7e	1	78½	77⅛	78½	+ ½
Case J I pf(7)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	+1¼
Caterpil Tr (2)	5	42½	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
Celanese (2)	8	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
Celan 7pf (7)	1	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	—1⅛
Celan pr pf (7)	1	121	121	121	— ½
Celotex Cp ⅓	73	9	8¾	8⅞	
Cent Ag 2½aa	4	16¾	16½	16⅝	
Cent Fdy .10g	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Cen Violet2½e	2	14	14	14	+ ¼
Cerro de P (4)	5	34¼	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6pf	1	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ½
Ches & Ohio3a	20	35½	34⅞	35	+ ¼
Chi & E III	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Chi&EIA.59g	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Chi Gr West	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
ChiGWpf1¼e	13	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅜
CRI & P 6pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
CRI & P 7pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler 3½ae	14	68⅜	68	68	+ ⅛
City I&F 1.20	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Cleve G B 2e	3	31	31	31	+ ⅞
Clev Gr B pf 5	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅛
Climax 1.20a	2	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅜
Cluett P 2¼e	1	34	33¾	34	
Colgate P ½a	12	17	16½	16⅞	+ ¼
Collins & A	2	17½	17½	17½	
Col&Sou 1 pf	1	4½	4½	4½	
Col&Sou 2 pf	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Col Fuel 1¼e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ½
Col Br A 1½e	1	16	16	16	— ¼
Col Br B 1½e	5	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
Col G&E .10g	116	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Col G&EpfA 6	2	44½	44	44⅜	+ ½
Colum Pic ½e	2	9½	9½	9½	
Colum Ppf2¾	3	31	30½	30½	—1½
Coml Credit 3	14	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅜
Coml Inv Tr 3	28	30⅜	29½	30¼	+ ¼
Colm Solv .60e	79	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
Com'th&South	150	1⅜	⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Com & Sou pf	17	40⅜	39	39	—1⅜
Conw Ed.35g	21	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
Congol-N (1a)	3	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
Consol Aircraft	6	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
Cons Cig 1½e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
ConsC prpf6½	1	90¾	90	90¾	
Cons Cop .45e	19	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Cons Ed(1.60)	67	16⅜	16	16	— ½
Cons Ed pf (5)	4	92½	91⅞	92½	
Con Film Ind	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
ConsF pf 1e	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Consol Oil ½	19	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cu pf	4	4½	4½	4½	
Consol'n Coal	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Con Pw pf 4½	1	92½	92¼	92¼	— ¼
Container 1½e	7	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½gg	6	4⅝	4½	4½	
Cont Can 1¼ae	16	27⅞	27½	27½	— ¼
ContDiam .65e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
Cont Mot .55e	45	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Cont O Del (1)	8	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
Cop'weld S .80	11	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Cop'w pf 2½	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1¼
CornEx(2.40)	1	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ½
Corn Prod 2.60	5	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf7	1	176	176	176	—1
Coty Inc ¼ae	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Coty Internat'l	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	12	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	1	96½	96½	96½	
Cr of Wh ⅜gg	1	18	18	18	+ ½
Cr'wn C&S½e	3	19	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zel (1)	10	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	1	82	82	82	+ ½
Crucible Stl 2e	21	33⅜	32	32	— ⅜
Cub-Am S ¾ae	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Cudahy Pack	2	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Publish	54	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Cur ppf1.60e	5	19	18½	18½	— ¼
Curtiss W (1e)	37	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Cutler-H 1¼ae	2	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
Davison C .60e	35	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
Decca Rec .60a	4	10	10	10	— ⅛
Deere 1.35e	16	27	26¼	26⅜	— ⅜
Deere pf 1.40	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Deisel 1½e	2	13½	13	13½	+ ½
Del & Hudson	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Del Lack&W	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Det Ed .30g	14	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
Diam Mat 1½	3	27	26¾	27	+ ¾
Diam T M 1e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Dis C-S h2.22	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
Diam M pf 1½	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅜
Dix-Vor A2½	1	40	39½	40	+1
Doehler D1½e	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Dome M .40g	6	16½	16	16⅜	+ ½
Douglas Air 5e	8	59	58½	58⅞	+ ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	2	131	131	131	— ¾
DresserM 1½e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	16	6⅛	5⅜	6	+ ½
Duplan .90e		9	9	9	
du Pont 4½ae	3	135	124¾	124¾	+ ⅜
du P't pf 4½	2	125⅜	125½	125⅜	+ ⅛
East Air Lines	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
East Roll Mill	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Eastman (5)	2	149½	149½	149½	+2¼
El&Mus .06g	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
El Auto 2¼ae	7	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ½
Elec Boat (1e)	8	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
El Pow & Lt	27	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
El P&L $6 pf	3	30¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅞
El P&L $7 pf	6	34¼	33¼	33¼	—1
El Stor Bat 2	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
El Paso G 2.40	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
End-Johnson pf 5	1	109½	109½	109½	— ½
Eng Pub Serv	34	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Enq PS $6pf 6	1	65½	64¾	64¾	— ¼
Equit Off Bldg	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Erie RR (1e)	5	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
Erie RR ct 1e	46	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Erie RR pf A5	3	40	40	40	
Evans Prod	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
Ex-Cello 2.60	1	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Fajardo Sug 2	2	22¼	21⅝	22	+ ¼
Fed L&T 1¾e	6	8	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Fed D St .45g	4	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Ferro Enam	3	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
Fid P F 1.60a	4	43¼	42¾	43¼	+1
Firest Tr ⅜gg	14	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ⅝
First NSt 2½g	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Flintkote .90e	5	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Flintk pf 4½g	1	9 7⅞	97⅞	9 7⅞	+2
Florence 2	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Florsheim A 2	2	20	20	20	+ ⅜
Follansbee Stl	9	4⅛	4	4	
Food Fair St 1	3	10	10	10	
Food Ma 1¾ae	4	40½	40	40	— ¼
Foster Wheeler	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Francisco Sug	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅜
Freeport S (2)	1	26	25⅞	26	+ ½
Gabriel .10e	2	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¼
Gair Robt ¾ae	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gamewell (3e)	1	20	19½	20¾	— ¼
Gar Wood ⅓ag	3	3¼	3¼	3⅛	
Gaylord C ½a	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gen Am I .40e	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Gen Am Tr 2e	4	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ¼
Gen Bak .15g	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Gen Cable	12	3	2¾	3	+ ⅜
Gen Cable A	14	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7k	150	76½	75	76½	+1
Gen Elec 1.40	35	31¾	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Food1.70e	5	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅝
Gen G & El A	177	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
Gen G&E cvpf	10	105	105	105	—2
Gen Mills (4)	2	65¼	65¼	65¼	
Gen Motors (2)	48	45	44⅞	44⅞	
Gen Pr I .30e	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Gen Pub Serv	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Ry S 1¾e	5	13½	13½	13½	— ¾
Gen Real&Ut	3	⅝	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Gen Refr 1.20e	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Gen Shoe ¼g	7	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Gen St pf(6k)	1	62½	61	62	+ ¾
Gen T&R (1e)	1	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅜
Gillette (.45e)	35	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros	20	6⅛	6	6	
Gobel (Adolf)	1	½	½	½	
Goodrich (1e)	11	25¾	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf 5	5	84½	84	84½	+ ¾
Good'vTR1¼e	16	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
Goodyear pf 5	1	92	92	92	+1½
Goth Hos ¼ae	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Goth Hos pf 7	3	80	80	80	— ½
Graham-Paige	89	1	1	1	
Granby .60a	1	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Granite C .35e	1	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ½
Grant (1.40a)	2	31	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Gt Nor pf (2e)	16	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	4	24⅛	24	24	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	1	140	139½	139½	
Green HL (2a)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound(1a)	24	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Greyh'd pf .55	1	11	11	11	
GrumAirc1½e	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Gulf Mob&Oh	12	4	3¾	3¾	
GulfMpf 2½e	4	27¼	27	27¼	+ ½
Hamil W .80e	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Hanna $5 pf 5	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Harb-W 1⅜e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Hayes Mfg	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Hazel Atlas 5	1	95	95	95	— ¼
Hires (1⅛e)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅞
Holland F (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Holly Sugar(1)	20	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
Homestake	22	32½	31⅜	32¼	+ ¾
Hou-HerB.80e	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
Houston Oil	10	4½	4½	4½	
Howe Snd 3a	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
Hudson & Man	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Hudson&M pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
Hudson B (h2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Hudson Motor	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Hupp Motor	17	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Illinois Cent	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Ill Cen L L 4	1	37½	37¼	37⅛	+ ⅛
Ill Cent pf	4	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Indian Refin	1	11½	11½	11½	
Ind P&L .30g	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Indus Rayon 2a	5	34¼	34	34⅛	— ⅛
Inger-Rand (6)	2	89½	89½	89½	— ½
Inland St 4½e	1	64	64	64	+ ¼
Inspir Cop 1	9	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
Insur ct (.20)	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
Intern'n R 1e	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Interlake ½e	21	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	
Int Bus Ma 6a	1	151	151	151	+2
Int Harvest 2a	8	57⅞	57½	57½	— ⅜
Int Hydro El A	8	3¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Int Mer Marine	19	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Int Min'ls ½e	14	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
Int Mining¼ag	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 2	31	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
Int Paper Co	28	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
Int Paper pf 5	7	49¾	49¼	49¼	
Int Ry Cen Am	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Int Ry C A pf	1	38	37½	38	
Int Shoe 1.80	3	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	186	7¾	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅜
Int T&T for ct	9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Int Dpt S ¼g	2	9¾	9½	9¾	
Island Cr C 2	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
Jarvis (.30e)	2	9¾	9½	9⅝	
Jewel T 1.60	4	26½	26⅜	26½	
Johns-M 2¼ae	3	72	71½	71½	— ½
Jon&L St ⅓gg	32	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
Jones&L pfA 5	1	55	55	55	
Jones&L pfB 5	3	66½	66½	66½	+1
Kan City Sou	3	5⅝	5½	5½	
KanC So pf 2e	4	21	20½	21	+ ½
Kelsey H A 1½	4	16	15⅞	15⅞	

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Kelsey B ⅜ag	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Kennecott (3e)	39	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅜
KeyS&W 1¼ae	3	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
Kimb-Clk 1a	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Kresge 1.15e	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Kresge Dep St	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ½
Kress SH 1.60	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Kroger Groc 2	2	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas	30	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
Laclede Gas pf	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Lambert (1½g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Lee R&T ¾ag	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
Lehigh4%pf4	20	109	108½	109	+1¼
Lehigh PC1½		20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Lehigh V Coal	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
Lehigh V C pf	2	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
Lehigh Val RR	2	3½	3½

Steel Output Drops in Week To 97½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production last week, says the magazine Steel, was 97½ per cent of capacity, the same rate as prevailed the preceding period when flood conditions along the Ohio River and in eastern Pennsylvania caused a revision of the rate from that estimated in the issue of Jan. 4. Normal conditions were restored during last week and the rate will advance this week.

"Changed emphasis on production of various types of war goods is reflected in rating and allotments on Production Requirements Plan certificates for first quarter," continues the report.

Emphasis on War Goods

"Developments in the war and quantity of war materiel accumulated last year have influenced this trend and in a general way it means greater emphasis on output of offensive weapons and less on defensive types.

"Controlled Materials Plan has no effect on PRP procedure for first quarter but is scheduled to take over distribution from PRP in second quarter. It is not expected that this change can be made completely at the beginning of that period. While CMP allotments will be issued as rapidly as possible consumers who do not receive authorization sufficiently early under the new plan will be permitted to make second quarter purchases under authority of PRP first quarter certificates, with adjustments when CMP certificates are received. Orders with allotment numbers will take preference other PRP orders and all priorities. All other distribution plans will terminate July 1 when CMP will cover the entire situation, dividing total steel production among essential consumers in proportion to urgency.

"Extent of the requirements for steel in 1943 is indicated in a statement from the War Production Board, the Army and the Navy that munitions production will be double that of 1942. This includes aircraft, merchant vessels and naval escort and combat vessels. To meet these requirements some reduction is planned in tanks, artillery, motor vehicles and ammunition. The entire production picture is fitted into a master program based on available material and manpower.

Would Defer Tonnage

"Some consumers have requested that part of their tonnage be deferred until second quarter as their first quarter PRP quotas do not cover their contracts. Delay in receiving quotas caused consumers to place orders to cover estimated requirements only to find they were allowed less tonnage. This condition was less marked than at the beginning of fourth quarter.

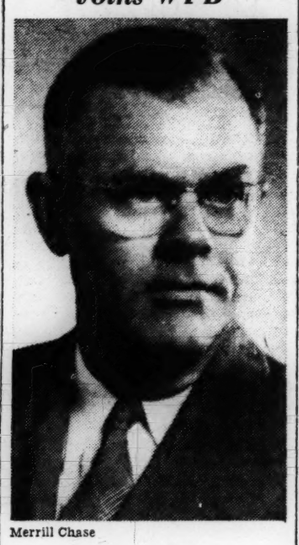
"Steel bars, both carbon and alloy, continue the tightest spot in the matter of delivery, especially in large diameters and large flats. While small bars with high priority can be bought for six weeks delivery large sections extend well into second quarter. Cold-drawn bars are available in three to four months and alloy bars as far ahead as 35 weeks."

Over-Quota Metal Premiums Continued

WASHINGTON (AP)—Metals Reserve Company will continue paying premiums on over-quota production of domestic copper, lead and zinc until July 31, 1945, "to aid in insuring maximum production of these metals for use in the war effort."

Secretary Jesse Jones, announcing this, said Metals Reserve retains the right to terminate the program, if the national emergency ends prior to July 31, 1945, upon present terms, except that the new date would be used in determining settlements instead of the July 31, 1944, date previously announced.

Joins WPB



Merrill Chase

Carl W. Meyers

Manager of Republic Steel Corporation's Massillon-Canton Central Alloy Division, has been granted leave of absence to become a special assistant for the War Production Board in Washington. Mr. Meyers will serve as an aide to H. G. Batcheller, head of WPB's steel division, starting about the middle of January. Mr. Meyers' assistant, G. W. Putnam, takes over his duties with Republic.

Income Payments To Individuals Increase Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP) — Income payments to individuals amounted to $10,394,000,000 in November, a sharp gain over October, the Commerce Department reported, and brought the 11-month total to $102,357,000,000.

The department's seasonally adjusted index rose 5.5 points to 186 per cent of the 1935-1939 average. This was the second largest gain on record between two months, being exceeded only by a rise of 5.6 points in December, 1941, over the previous month.

Payments to individuals were estimated at $114,000,000,000 for 1942. An official said that this left unchanged an earlier prediction of a national income of $117,000,000,000, the difference being accounted for by earnings not distributed by individuals.

Pointing out that individual incomes were 24 per cent higher in the first 11 months of 1942 than in the corresponding 1941 period, the department said it reflected "the rapid strides made by the nation in its transition to a war economy" and could be traced mainly to a 28 per cent gain in salaries and wages. Factory pay rolls were up 41 per cent, the department said, while the income of farmers rose 54 per cent.

Showdown Fight On Silver Issue Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—Indications of a showdown fight over the silver question were seen in the first week of the new Congress when bills were introduced which are expected to provide the groundwork for a test of strength between the silver advocates and non-silver group.

Representative Allen Treadway (R) of Massachusetts opened the campaign with a proposal (HR102) for outright repeal of the Silver Act, under which the Government may purchase all available silver.

Senator Theodore Green (D) of Rhode Island reoffered his bill (S35) to permit silver fabricators to purchase from the Treasury at 50 cents an ounce.

Then Senator Abe Murdock (D) of Utah introduced a bill (S192) under which these manufacturers might purchase silver to be used exclusively for consumptive purposes from stocks owned by the Government but at a price of not less than the current market price.

New Ration Banking To Begin Jan. 27

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nationwide operation of the "ration banking" program, intended to ease bookkeeping burdens and speed the handling of millions of coupons by rationing boards and dealers, will start Jan. 27, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

The program was tried out first in the industrial and commercial area in New York state comprised of Albany, Troy, Schenectady and surrounding communities.

Under the program, stamps and coupons taken in by storekeepers, wholesalers, and other dealers in rationed goods will flow back to primary suppliers through commercial banks, much in the manner that banks act as clearing houses for checks. Dealers will have separate "accounts" in the banks for each rationed commodity, issuing checks against the accounts when they want to replenish their stocks.

OPA Assumes Costs

Beginning Jan. 27, the system must be used by:

1. All retailers of rationed goods (sugar and coffee initially, and processed fruits and vegetables when these programs go into effect) whose December sales of all foods totaled $5,000. (Food retailers whose December sales were less than $5,000 may use ration accounts, but are not required to do so. OPA estimated that about 75 per cent of the smaller food stores would be exempt from the "must" provision of the plan.)

2. Chain stores.

3. All food wholesalers and other food distributors back of the retail level.

4. All gasoline wholesalers and other distributors of gasoline, except gasoline retailers who are not permitted to open accounts.

The plan will not apply to fuel oil at the outset.

Consumers will continue to get their stamps, coupons and certificates from coal boards, just as in the past.

The system will cost ration depositors nothing, OPA reimbursing banks for costs.

According to OPA, about 25,000,000 sheets of sugar stamps and more than 125,000,000 sheets of gasoline coupons which ordinarily pass through trade channels each year now will be handled by the banks.

How System Works

Describing the system as simple, OPA explained:

"A grocer orders a bag of coffee from his supplier, and sends a commodity check covering the exact quantity that he orders. The supplier deposits the check in his own account which the bank credits accordingly. The check is then sent by the depositor's bank to the retailer's bank where the latter's account is debited.

"In contrast, the present method of clearing ration evidences (stamps and certificates) is regarded as cumbersome. The grocer collects stamps from his customers. He pastes them on gummed sheets and sends them to his wholesaler as the latter's necessary authority to ship the rationed products ordered by the grocer. The wholesaler, receiving batches of stamps from many retailers, sends them to the local board, which exchanges them for larger denomination certificates. He then sends his collection of certificates—and probably some stamps—to his supplier as a means of replenishing his stock of rationed articles. The wholesaler's suppliers repeat the process until the paper reaches a primary distributor.

"Under the improved method, ration stamp certificates will still be used. But they will be syphoned off trade channels and into the banks at an early stage."

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 7

Income of Minors

The earnings of a minor child must be included in the return of the parent unless the child has become emancipated from parental authority in accordance with the laws of the State in which he lives, or if, under the laws of the State, the child is entitled to his own earnings whether emancipated or not. The laws regarding emancipation vary in different States, and the facts in each case determine the liability for inclusion of such income in the return of the parent.

In the absence of proof to the contrary, a parent is assumed to have the right to the earnings of the minor and must include them in his return. A parent may voluntarily surrender or relinquish the legal right to the services and earnings of a minor child, but if he has done so, he must be in a position to show proof of such relinquishment.

A minor is one who has not yet reached full legal age. In some States both men and women come of age, or reach the age of majority, at the age of 21, while in some States men become of age at 21 and women at 18.

If a minor has income of his own, either through earnings over which he has legal control or income from other sources, such as property he possesses or funds held in trust for him, he must file a return (or a return must be filed in his behalf by his parent or guardian) if the total income for the year amounted to $500 or more.

Even though a child has earnings of his own his parent may be entitled to claim a credit for dependent on his account provided the parent furnished the chief support of the child.

Government May Act in Coal Strike; Ward Hits Labor Board

By the Associated Press

Approximately 5,000 striking miners returned to work in Pennsylvania's anthracite fields, but an estimated 19,000 others continued a 13-day-old government-condemned walkout that has created the most critical hard-coal shortage in years.

Heeding repeated appeals from Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, the War Department and their own union leaders, 2,000 workers resumed production on a limited scale at three collieries of the Glen Alden Coal Company—the industry's largest operator—while 3,000 took up their jobs again at three collieries of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

Decision by the six collieries to go back to work was reached at weekend meetings—called after Mr. Ickes denounced the strike as "intolerable" and Lieut. Col. Charles W. Kerwood of the War Department urged the men to return to the mines for one week pending settlement of their grievances.

Government May Act

The possibility of Government action was expressed by Thomas Lambert, of the U. S. Conciliation Board, we said:

"I don't think the Government will stand idly by if this unauthorized strike continues."

In Washington, however, spokesmen for the War Labor Board, the War Department and Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes said they knew of no move to take over the mines.

Other labor news:

Portland, Ore.: Labor leaders and Government officials met Jan. 11 for a shipyard labor hearing expected to set up a precedent for war plants throughout the country.

The hearing involved charges by the Congress of Industrial Organizations that three Kaiser Shipbuilding Company yards discriminated in favor of American Federation of Labor unions.

It affects 60,000 workers in the yards here, which have set national production records in turning out Liberty ships, tankers and tank-landing craft.

Chicago: The War Labor Board has been charged by Montgomery Ward & Company, huge mail order house, with sabotaging the process of collective bargaining.

Filed with the WLB, the statement was issued in connection with labor dsputes between Ward and the C. I. O. United Mail Order, Warehouse and Retail Employees union at Denver, Detroit, and Jamaica, N. Y. A hearing on the dispute is set for Jan 14.

The statement said "the predetermination by this union and other unions with which the company has recently met to 'go to the War Labor Board' is based upon a conviction that the War Labor Board will grant conditions more favorable than they could secure by free collective bargaining."

The C. I. O. executive board has approved the machinery set up by the A. F. L-C. I. O. peace committee for arbitrating jurisdictional disputes between the two unions, announced Philip Murray, C. I. O. president.

Elizabeth, N. J.: Employees of the eastern aircraft division of General Motors Corporation, Linden, have a new wage schedule which was termed by a C. I. O. union official as "the best of any aircraft plant in the east." The wage schedule provides a minimum wage of 79 cents an hour and a maximum for the highest paid workers of $1.80 an hour.

Labor-Management Relations

Tucson, Ariz.: Charles E. Sorensen, vice-president and production chief of the Ford Motor Company, said Federal legislation forbidding strikes would serve only to add to the confusion existing between management and labor.

"Relations between labor and management are improving all the time," he said.

"If we are left alone we can work out these things together."

Eugene, Ore.: Oregon's C. I. O. convention, after an hour's sharp debate, declined to back the national Congress of Industrial Organizations in its efforts to prevent deportation of Harry Bridges, the Australian-born union chieftain.

Detroit: R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), declared at a press conference that his union would take disciplinary action or support such action when taken by management "wherever justifiable" in wildcat strikes.

Mobile, Ala.: The War Manpower Commission's first specific labor stabilization program aimed against pirating of labor in war industries has gone into effect in this Gulf area.

Applying largely, but not exclusively, to the shipbuilding industry, the plan affects 80,000 workers in Mobile and near-by centers in Florida and Mississippi. WMC Area Director Burton R. Moreley said the program will be extended as soon as possible to all shipyard centers in the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts.

Detroit: Reduction in labor turnover since the War Manpower Commission's job stabilization plan went into effect here a month ago is described as "phenomenal" by Montague A. Clark, District WMC director.

"Normally," said Mr. Clark, "about 6 per cent, or 40,000 workers, in Detroit change jobs every month. But for the past month only 2,300 workers quit their jobs."

Keep Butter At Home, Plea Of La Follette

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Butter for the home folks and oleomargarine for those abroad is the aim of Senator Robert La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin.

In a letter ot Secretary Claude Wickard, made public today, the Senator said that while an important part of the war effort was in the feeding of the Allies, "I strongly urge you to take the necessary action to preserve our butter supplies for our own armed forces and domestic consumption."

Secretary Wickard recently directed creameries to reserve 30 per cent of their butter production for war purposes.

"The order made it clear," said Senator La Follette, "that it is expected the Government will export to foreign nations this year about 170,000,000 pounds of butter under the lend-lease program."

"This anticipated exportation of butter in the face of the present butter shortage," he said, "and the growing use at home of various subtsitutes for butter, raise some important questions which I feel require your most earnest consideration as Food Administrator in the interests of the American dairy farmers who are straining their resources to the utmost to supply their share of the nation's food requirements."

Senator La Follette said that the use of butter substitutes "has been consistently discouraged as a matter of public policy," and that "the fruits of all these past efforts will be threatened with complete destruction, if now, in a period of shortage, we send our butter abroad and force our own people to use butter substitutes."

"I ask this," the Dairy State Senator concluded, "on behalf of the farmers of the country who need your help if their domestic market for dairy products is to be preserved and protected from the competitive raids of cheap substitutes while their backs are turned and their efforts devoted to producing for foreign nations that can use the substitutes just as well as Americans can."

Senator La Follette at the same time estimated that butter in storage as of last Dec. 1 totaled 44,600,000 pounds, as compared with 152,000,000 pounds a year before and that the production of colored oleomargarine had jumped from an average of 200,000-300,000 pounds a month to 12,000,000 pounds in October, 1942.

Oil Executive

Blank & Stoller

Eugene Holman

Elected to membership on the executive committee of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Mr. Holman is a vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the company.

Nugent Buying Plan Endorsed By Henderson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has offered with his own unqualified endorsement a plan for installment buying now of consumer durable goods like automobiles and refrigerators for delivery after the war.

The plan, under discussion for months, was outlined officially for the first time at a press conference conducted by Mr. Henderson and Rolf Nugent, director of OPA's credit policy office, who drafted it. Mr. Nugent said it was designed primarily as "an anti-inflation weapon."

In issuing the plan to the press, the Office of War Information called it "simply a proposal under discussion at OPA" and said it "has not received the approval of the Government."

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau already has taken a firm stand against the idea but Mr. Nugent said he though some of Mr. Morgenthau's major objections had been eliminated by a provision which he contended would permit soldiers and sailors to participate.

Mr. Morgenthau told a recent press conference that an analysis had been made of Mr. Nugent's plan and numerous others along similar lines and he found no advantages over the present war bond plan. He held that members of the armed forces could not participate and that they would return home to find high-paid war plant workers holding purchase priorities for consumer goods.

In its revised form the plan gives members of the armed forces longer terms of payment to compensate for lower incomes and provides for the issuance of post-war delivery certificates through personnel officers and chaplains.

"I unqualifiedly endorse it and offer it for thought and discussion provoking," Mr. Henderson commented.

Mr. Nugent was associated with Mr. Henderson at the Russel Sage Foundation in New York and they have worked together in the Government since the NRA.

Under the plan, any dealer or manufacturer's representative could sell certificates on the installment plan for postwar delivery of automobiles, pianos, refrigerators, oil burners or stokers, with the possibility this might be extended to cover such goods as expensive radios, washing machines, kitchen ranges, home air conditioning equipment, television sets, prefabricated homes and travel tickets.

Certificate holders would receive priority as the goods became available and could choose any make or model and take delivery from any dealer. Priority would be determined by the date installment payments began, but military personnel would be given higher priorities than civilians.

Each purchaser would receive 110 per cent of his investment in post war merchandise, or 100 per cent in cash. Sales and collection costs would be deducted for certificates cashed before the end of the war.

The plan would be administered by the Federal Reserve Board and pending delivery of the merchandise, the money would go to the Treasury for war financing."

"It enlists American spending habits in the fight against inflation," Mr. Nugent said.

Shipbuilding Steel Use Rises Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumption of steel for shipbuilding last year amounted to 10,369,766 tons, equal to 16.3 per cent of total domestic steel production, compared with 2,929,237 tons in 1941, Iron Age, steel trade journal, reported.

Exports of steel increased from 6,045,446 tons, or 9.7 per cent, in 1941 to 10,800,000 tons, or 16.9 per cent, in 1942.

Automotive consumption of steel recorded the largest decline, from 10,408,140 tons, 16.7 per cent, in 1941 to 3,598,494 tons, or 5.6 per cent, in 1942. These figures include aircraft production.

Railroad consumption declined from 9.6 per cent of total finished steel output in 1941 to 7 per cent in 1942.

Monitor Index of Business Completes Year at New High

The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity completed the year 1942 at a new high level. For the week ended Jan. 2, 1943, it registered 138.1 (prel.) compared with 133.3 for the previous week and 126.8 for the week ended Jan. 3, 1942.

Increases in two of the components were only partially offset by a decline in the third.

Bank debits outside New York City turned up sharply during the week countering expectations for an intramonthly letdown. Production of electricity, which was estimated for the holiday week, rebounded somewhat more than usual from the Christmas shutdowns, whereas miscellaneous freight carloadings failed to show as much of a recovery as usual.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Jan. 2 1943	Dec. 26 1942	Jan. 3 1942
Combined Index	138.1	133.3	126.8
Bk debits outside NYC	158.3	141.4	130.6
Elec power production	125.2	123.4	116.6
Misc carloadings	130.8	135.1	133.2

*Preliminary.

Corporate Earnings Continue Downtrend

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports released during the past week, showing profits per share of common stock, included:

	1942	1941
12 months ended Nov. 30.		
Engineers Public Service	.95	1.26
11 months ended Nov. 30		
Southern Pacific System	19.38	9.01
Year ended Sept. 30		
Nash-Kelvinator	.89	1.07
Black & Decker	1.72	3.78
Willys-Overland	4.86	2.70
9 months ended Sept. 30		
Weston Instrument Co.	3.13	4.44
Year ended Oct. 31		
Lee Tire & Rubber	4.74	6.14

Prices to 2:55 — New York Curb — Prices to 2:55

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100 Ainsworth (½e)	5½	5½	5½
800 Air Investors	1¾	1¾	1¾
10 Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	93	93	93
200 Alliance Inv	3½	3½	3½
50 Allied Prod A (1¾)	24½	24½	24½
100 Alum Co Am (6e)	106½	106	106
100 Alum Co Am pf (6)	107	107	107
8800 Alum Ltd (h8a)	87	87½	87½
100 Am Cap pf (.60e)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
800 Am Cyan2B (.60a)	38⅛	38	38⅛
50 Am Fork&Hoe (1)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
900 Am Gas & El (1.60a)	20⅞	20½	20⅞
25 Am Gas & Elpf (4¾)	99	99	99
300 Am Gen (.15e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50 Am Hard Rub (2e)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
200 Am Laun Mch (2½e)	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
1000 Am Light&T (1.20)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
500 Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Am Seal-Kap (¼e)	2½	2½	2½
5500 Am Superpow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Am Superpow 1 pf	63½	63½	63½
400 Am Superpow pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Am Writ Pap	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100 Ang-Wupp (.20e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10xd Appal El Pw pf (4½)	99¾	99¾	99¾
300 Ark Nat Gas	1½	1½	1½
1800 Ark Nat Gas A	1⅝	1½	1½
500 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5	5	5
25 As Brew Can (h.1¼e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
300 Atlantic C Fish (½e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
2000 Atlas Corp war	½	½	½
100 Atlas Ply (1.80e)	16½	16½	16½
100 Babcock&Wil (1½e)	20½	20½	20½
200 Baldwin Loco war	2¾	2¾	2¾
200 Barium Sta Stl	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50 Barl&Seel A (1.20)	10	10	10
400 Beech Aire (1e)	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
500 Bellanca Aire	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
100 Bliss(EW) (1)	11½	11½	11½
250 Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	39	39	39
200 Bowm-Bilt H1pf	3¾	3	3¾
1200 Brac Tr &P (h1e)	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
900 Brewst Aero	3¾	3½	3⅝
1200 Bridgpt Mach	2¼	2⅛	2¼
800 Brown F&W (.10e)	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
200 Brown-F Dist	5¾	5½	5½
400 Brown Rubber	1⅝	⅞	1⅛
3700 Buf N&EP pf	12⅜	12	12¼
50 Buf N⅞EP 5pf	85	85	85
400 Bunk Hill¾S (1)	10	9⅞	10
100 Burry Biscuit	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Cal El Pow	13¾	13¾	13¾
1300 Can Marconi (h.05e)	¾	¼	¾
300 Carrier Corp	8	8	8
700 Catalin Am (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
50 CenNYPow pf (5)	85¾	85½	85½
25 Cen P&L pf (7)	104	104	104
100 Cessna Airc (1e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
50 Chesebrough (4a)	83¼	83¼	83¼
200 Chief Cons Mng	¼	¼	¼
1500 Cities Service	4½	4¼	4⅜
100 Cit Svc pf	54	54	54
700 Cleve Tract (⅜g)	7¾	7½	7¾
500 Colon Develop	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200 Colum G&E pf (5)	29	28	29
600 Comwlth & So war	1-32	1-32	1-32
400 Compo Sh M vtc (.80e)	8½	8	8
100 Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	57½	57½	57½
20 Con G&E B pf C (4)	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
400 Cons Gas Ut	2½	2⅜	2½
100 Cons Mng&S (h1a)	31½	31½	31½
100 Cons Ret Strs	4	4	4
100 Cons Stl Corp	6¾	6⅜	6⅜
100 Cont Roll&Stl (2)	10	10	10
300 Cooper-Bess (1½e)	9⅛	9	9
500 Creole Pet (½a)	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
2300 Croft Brewing		¼ 7-32	¼
3000 Cuban Atl Sug (2½e)	12⅜	12	12⅛
10 Dayton Rub A	25	25	25
100 Det Gray Ir	⅛	⅛	⅛
120 Domin Bridge	21½	21½	21½
10 Draper Corp	57¾	57¾	57¾
1300 Eagle Pich Ld (.60e)	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
325 East G&F 6 pf	20¾	20⅝	20¾
240 East Sug pf (3¾e)	32½	32	32
7200 El Bond & Sh	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
900 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	48½	48¼	48½
400 El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	45½	45¼	45¼
100 El P&L 2 pf A	8¼	8¼	8¼
900 El P&L war	⅜	⅜	⅜
300 Emerson Elec	5¼	5¼	5¼
200 Equity Corp	1½	1½	1½
25 Eqty Corp $3 pf	22½	22½	22½
100 Esquire Inc (.35e)	2½	2½	2½
400 Eversharp Inc	7	7	7
700 Fansteel Met (¼e)	10¾	10½	10¾
100 Fedders Mfg (.15e)	¼	¼	¼
100 Fire As Phil (2a)	57½	57½	57½
25 Fla P&L $7 pf	82	82	82
50 Fox (P) Brew	15¾	15¾	15¾
50 Gen G&E pf B	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
200 Gen Share	⅝	⅝	⅝
100 Gen Share pf 6d)	56	56	56
200 Glen Ald Coal 2e)	13⅜	13¼	13¼
50 Godchaux Sug A 4)	27½	27½	27½
100 Godchaux Sug B	5¾	5¾	5¾
25 Gt A&P 1st pf 7)	129½	129½	129½
450 Gt Nor Pap (2)	29	28⅞	29
100 Greenf T & D (1e)	5½	5½	5½
800 Gulf Oil (1a)	38¼	37½	38⅛
40 Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	107½	107½	107½
200 arvard Brew (.20e)	1½	1½	1½
300 Hecla Min (1)	4⅞	4¾	4¾
100 Helena Rubin	6½	6½	6½
50 Holophane (3e)	18½	18½	18½
100 Horn & Hard (160)	24	24	24
600 Humble Oil (2e)	61¼	60½	61¼
1000 Huyler's	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Hygrade Fd (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1300 Ill Iowa Pow	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
1300 Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4⅜	3¾	4
1600 Imp oil Ltd (h½)	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
200 Imp Tb Can (h.40a)	9⅝	9½	9⅝
30 Ind Svc 6 pf	24	24	24
150 Ins Co N Am (2½)	72½	72¼	72¼
200 Int Cig Mch (1.60)	12½	12¼	12½
300 Int Hyd-El pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1800 Int Petrol (¾)	14⅛	14	14⅛
100 Int Prod (¾e)	7	7	7
300 Int S Ras B	⅛	⅛	⅛
500 Int Util B	5-32	⅛	5-32
50 Int Util pf	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100 Inters Pw Del pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
25 Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	15¾	15¾	15¾
600 Jacobs (F. L.)	3	3	3
100 Jeannette Gla	1	1	1
30 Jer CP&L 6 pf (6)	73	72	73
10 Jer CP&L 7 pf (7)	83	83	83
30 Kings C Ltg pf D (2½)	32	32	32
1200 Kingston Prod (.10)	1¾	1¾	1¾
400 Kirby Uet (.10e)	2	1⅞	1⅞
50 Koppers Co pf (6)	92¼	92¼	92¼
100 Kress (SH pf (.60)	13	13	13
500 Lakey Fdy&M (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300 Lehigh C&N (.65e)	4½	4⅜	4½
50 Line Material (⅞e)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
600 Lone Star Gas (.60e)	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
300 Long Is Lig	⅜	⅜	⅜
50 Long Is L pf	23½	23½	23½
225 Long Is L pf B	21¾	21½	21½
3100 Louis L & E (.40)	5½	5¼	5½
300 Mass Util Asso	¼	¼	¼
300 Memph N Gas (.15e)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
500 Mercant Strs (2½e)	21	21	21
75 Mer & M $ pt pf (2)	19	19	19
200 Merritt-C & S	5¼	5¼	5¼
300 Merritt-C&S war	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
200 Mich Stl Tube (.40e)	4½	4½	4½
100 Mich Sug pf (.70e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100 Micromat Home (.20e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300 MidWestCorp (.35e)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
25 Midvale (2.10e)	26¼	26¼	26¼
50 Minn Min & M (1.40e)	60¾	50⅜	50¾
1500 Molybdneum (½)	5	4¾	5
50 Monarch M T (3e)	17½	17½	17½
300 Monogram Pict	⅛	⅛	⅛
300 Monroe Loan A (.20)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300 Mt City Cop (.15g)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
200 Mount Prod (.60)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200 Muskeg Piling (1¼e)	13	13	13
100 Muskogee (¾e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100 Nat Bellas Hess	⅞	⅞	⅞
200 Nat Fuel G (1)	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
25 Nat P&L pf (6)	88½	88½	88½
100 Nat Sug Ref (e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100 Navarro Oil (.80e)	12½	12½	12½
100 NEPA 6% pf (1e)	28	27½	28
20 NE T&T (1½g)	87½	87½	87½
100 New Idea Inc (.60a)	13¼	13¼	13¼
100 N J Zinc (3¼e)	59	59	59
300 N Mex & Ariz Ld	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 New Process (1½e)	28	28	28
100 NYC Omnibus war	3½	3½	3½
50 NY P&L 7% pf (7)	104	103¾	103¾
20 NYStaE&Gpf (5.10)	102½	102½	102½
5700 Niag Hud Pow	2⅛	2	2
100 Niag Hud 1 pf	55	55	55
400 Niles-Bem-P (1e)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
40 Nip'sing Mns (1½g)	89	87½	89
49 Nor A Lt&Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
25 Nor Am L&P pf	62	62	62
200 Nor Am RayA (2¼e)	22¼	22¼	22¼
400 Nor Sta Pw A	5	5	5
100 Novadel-Ag (2)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200 Ogden Corp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
80 Ohio Ed pf (6)	92	92	92
50 Ohio Pow pf (3½)	107½	107½	107½
100 Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
180 Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
50 Parker Pen (1a)	16	16	16
300 Pa rksbrg R&R (1e)	10⅞	10½	10⅞
800 Pennroad (¼e)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
600 Pa-Cent Airl	10¼	10⅛	10¼
25 Pa Edis pf (2.80)	27½	27½	27½
10 Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	75	75	75
170 Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	80	79¾	79¾
50 Pa Wat&Pow (4)	51*	51½	51½
500 Polaris Mng (.03e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Pressed Met	5	5	5
25 Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	47½	47½	47½
300 Pug Sd P&L 06 pf	47½	47½	47½
100 RKO opt war	7-32	7-32	7-32
700 Red Bank Oil	½	½	½
200 Reed Roll Bit (1½e)	22½	22½	22½
100 Pdough Inc (.60)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200 Phila Co	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
25 Phila El Pow pf (2)	32½	32½	32½
100 Phoen Sec pf (3)	43¾	43¾	43¾
100 Pioneer Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20 Pitts & Lake E (5½e)	48	48	48
900 Pitts Pl Gl (3½e)	87⅞	85¾	87¾
200 Republic Avia	3½	3⅜	3⅜
100 Rheem Mfg (1)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200 Rice Stix D Gds (½g)	7½	7½

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Molly's New Hat

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

There was a woman named Molly who had a new hat, and the wind came along and blew it into a tree top, where it was caught in the branches.

She called to her husband and said,

"Do climb up, Jim, and get my hat. It's brandy-spandy new."

He said, "But I've never climbed a tree in my life, Molly."

"Then it's high time you began," she retorted. "I bought that hat only this morning."

"There's a call on someone I must make first," Jim said. "Then maybe I'll get your hat."

Now Jim had heard of the wisdom of Professor Pug, whose house stood in a garden a little outside the town. Professor Pug always seemed to know a way out of difficulties. Even the Mayor and the Board of Trade consulted him. So Jim stepped into his car and drove off in a hurry to see the professor.

Professor Pug

He found him working at his carpentry bench in the woodshed making a bird feeding-stand for his sister, Miss Cleo, who was very fond of birds. The professor pointed out a comfortable sawhorse and listened to Jim's difficulties as he worked.

"Ha! ha!" he murmured (tap, tap, tap went his hammer), and then he nodded.

"I see, I see."

When Jim had finished telling the story of his difficulties, Professor Pug began to talk about birds, and what the world must look like to their eyes. He made their flight seem very exciting and beautiful, until walking about on the earth seemed very dull indeed.

As soon as Jim got home, he hurried to climb the tree. He went up it like a squirrel. Molly was delighted.

"Oh, thank you, dear," she exclaimed when he was on the ground again, her hat in his hand. "You did that wonderfully."

But he looked at her absentmindedly. There was a gleam in his eye.

"Wait till you see how I really can climb!" he exclaimed. "Up, up, up in the sky, That's the place for Hatty and I!" he sang (which was very incorrect English), and before she could say anything, off he went. They had been painting the church next door, and the long, long ladders were still leaning against one side of it.

Climbing Jim

Jim ran up a ladder, scrambled up the slant of the roof, and walked boldly along the ridgepole, still singing. Then somehow, no one could quite tell how, he made his way up the very steeple. There was a gilded weathervane at the top, and he hung Molly's hat to its beak by the ribbon elastic. Half the town stood below, watching him open-mouthed.

Then he came down again and Molly threw her arms about him.

"Whatever made you do that, Jim?" she asked.

"I thought a bird would like to use Hatty for a nest. They never have bird houses high enough with a real view—at least what a bird would call a view," Jim explained.

"It was my new hat," said Molly.

Jim apologized.

"Goodness! I forgot it was new," he said. "I'll go right up and get it this minute."

But Molly took a firm grip on his sleeve and would not let him go, and the hat hung to the weathervane's beak all summer, and a swallow built a nest in it and liked it so much that it was all that the other swallows could do to get her to go south with them when fall came and it was time to leave.

(Watch for another Chimney Farm story next Monday.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A swallow built a nest in it—A drawing by Maurice Day

Little Red Drummer

By L. L. Ferard

"But I am a soldier," said the little drummer. "It isn't my fault if my coat is red instead of khaki. I want to be of use again. There must be a place for a drummer boy with his old cracked drum."

"Of course, of course," cheerfully cried the drum, who wanted nothing better than to keep playing. "Carry on. Carry on. Pum, pum, rum a tum tum."

Once there had been a whole box of red-coated soldiers. Now there was only a little drummer boy and his old cracked drum. It was hard to be told you weren't a real soldier because you didn't dress like one.

"I wish I had a khaki uniform," sighed the little drummer.

"What matter? What matter?" thumped the drum: "Carry on. Carry on. Pum, pum, rum a tum tum."

"Right!" shouted the little red drummer. "Off we will go, then. Red coat or no coat, off you and I will go. We'll see what we can do to help our country, but how to get out of this dusty old nursery cupboard I'm sure I don't know."

A white kitten with a blue ribbon round her neck settled the matter for them. The cupboard door was left open one day. The kitten wanted to look inside. And there she found a little red drummer boy with an old cracked drum. Out of the window she jumped with her new toy in her mouth. But little drummer boys and cracked drums are not much good for kittens, and she dropped him on the path and ran off to chase a butterfly.

Carry on. Carry on. Pum, pum, rum a tum tum.

Away went the little red drummer and the old cracked drum. Through the gate, up the road, on, on, on. Carry on, Carry on. Pum, pum, rum a tum tum.

Sitting with his back to a log the little drummer boy saw another toy soldier in a red coat. "Come along. Come along," he called to the little soldier.

Better Than Nothing

"Can't," said the little soldier in the red coat. "One of my legs has come off."

"No matter," said the little red drummer. "Take this match. A match for a leg is better than nothing."

Carry on. Carry on. Carry on.

"Right," said the toy soldier as he got up and stumped along.

Presently they came across another toy soldier in a red coat lying in a ditch.

"Come along! Come along!" said the little drummer boy.

"Can't," said the little red soldier from the ditch. "I've got no head."

"No matter!" shouted the little red drummer boy.

"No matter!" shouted the little red-coated soldier with a match for a leg.

"Carry on. Carry on. Pum, pum, rum a tum tum," beat the drum.

"Here's an acorn for your head," said the little drummer boy. "Off we go."

So on and on they marched. The little red drummer with the old cracked drum; the little red soldier with the match for a leg; the little red soldier with an acorn for his head. And always the drum played, "Carry on, carry on. Pum, pum, rum a tum tum."

Maybe to Honolulu
Or perhaps to Kandahar.
We don't know where we're going
But we're sure it will be far.

But the little white kitten with the blue ribbon round her neck knew. She had followed them down the long dusty road and she knew where they were going.

"Halt! Stand at ease. 'Tion!!" cried the little red drummer. He felt very grand. He had never given an order before. The truth is he was not quite sure what to do next.

"Miau," said the kitten. She had just caught sight of a large wooden tub standing under a tree and, of course, she must jump up and see what was inside. "Miau. Miau."

The little red drummer with the old cracked drum looked at the tub. Suddenly he cried, "One, two, three, march!"

Three in a Tub

So up to the tub marched the little red soldier with the match for a leg and the little red soldier with an acorn for his head, led by the little red drummer with the old cracked drum.

"Kitten with the blue ribbon," said the little red drummer, "you must help us with your tail."

But the kitten was quite sure that her tail was never meant for a ladder, so springing down she picked up the little red drummer with the old cracked drum, and leaping up again she dumped him carefully in the tub. Then she went back for the two soldiers.

"Hallo, boys!" called the little red drummer as the two soldiers with the red coats came tumbling down to join him. He was a polite little drummer boy and remembered to turn and thank the kitten with the blue ribbon round her neck.

"Thank you very much," he said. "We are deeply obliged. You've put us in the right place. We shall be of help to our country after all. I always knew there must be a right place for a little red drummer boy with his old cracked drum. We salute you, Kitten."

But the kitten didn't care a hoot. She was not listening. This time she had run off to catch thistledown.

You see, the little red soldiers were all made of lead, and on the wooden tub was written in white letters:

PLEASE PUT ALL YOUR OLD METAL HERE AND HELP TO WIN THE WAR

Drawn by Carolyn Haywood for The Christian Science Monitor

Jack Horner's Party

Little Jack Horner sat in the corner
Eating his Christmas pie.
He put in his thumb and pulled out a plum
And cried, "What a good boy am I!

"And as good little boys must share their joys
With other children too,
Now let us call on children all
To join in what we do."

So Jack Horner wrote, if you please, a note
Which he asked us to print, as you see.
When his letter you've scanned, take your pencil in hand,
For Jack says, "R. S. V. P."

Dear Girls and Boys,

We are going to have a Jack Horner Party on the page For Children every month this year, and we invite you all to send in stories you write and pictures you draw yourselves.

The children who send the best stories or pictures each month will pull plums from the pie—that is we shall send them each a lovely book chosen especially for them.

Be sure to get Mother—or some other grownup—to sign your stories and drawings, telling us your age and wether the paper is your own unaided work. If you want your papers returned, you must enclose stamped, addressed envelopes, and remember that the judge's decision is final.

Address your papers to

Jack Horner's Party
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Looking forward to lots of fun for all of us.

Your playmate,
Jack Horner

R.S.V.P.

To The School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept.,
The Christian Science Monitor,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me what information you can about Monitor advertisers that will help me choose from the many

SUMMER CAMPS

FOR BOYS---------- GRADE IN SCHOOL----------

FOR GIRLS---------- GRADE IN SCHOOL----------

LOCALITY----------

NAME----------

ADDRESS----------

CITY---------- STATE----------

Would you like information now to help you choose a summer camp for the children? Camp advertising doesn t begin until later, but in the meantime we can help you. Just fill out the above coupon and mail it to us.

Parthenia Hunts Her Thimble

Parthenia Pig couldn't find her thimble. "Where can it be?" she wondered. "I've looked everywhere: I know I had it when I was doing my mending on the porch this morning."

She trotted about the house, looking again in all the places where she had already looked. She looked upstairs and downstairs. She looked on the parlor table and on the kitchen shelves. She looked in the laundry tubs and in the linen closet. She looked in all the dresser drawers. She looked on the porch and in the flower beds. But the thimble was nowhere to be found.

"Perhaps I left it at Mrs. Rabbit's," she thought. So she trotted next door to ask her neighbor, Mrs. Rabbit, whether she had seen the thimble.

"No, Parthenia," said Mrs. Rabbit, "but we can look around the house." So Parthenia Pig and Mrs. Rabbit looked upstairs and downstairs in the Rabbit house, but the thimble was not there. They asked Mr. Rabbit and the Rabbit twins, Ruby and Rollo, but no one had seen Parthenia's thimble.

A Knock at the Door

Parthenia Pig went home, feeling very sad. "How can I go to the Ladies' Sewing Circle this afternoon without my thimble?" she said. "Oh, dear! What shall I do?"

Just then she heard a tiny knock at the door.

"Who's there?" she called.

"It's Fannie Fieldmouse," answered a soft voice.

Parthenia Pig ran to the door. There stood Fannie Fieldmouse, with her big round ears, and kind, bright eyes. She carried a shopping bag.

"Good morning, Fannie Fieldmouse," cried Parthenia Pig. "What brings you into town today?"

"A very special errand," smiled Fannie Fieldmouse, sitting down in a big porch chair. "I have something for you, Parthenia!" She hunted around and around in her shopping bag with her dainty little paw. At last she pulled out a small package, wrapped in white paper. She handed the package to Parthenia Pig.

"What is it?" asked Parthenia. When she opened the package she was very much surprised. "My thimble!" she exclaimed. "Where did you find my thimble, Fannie Fieldmouse?"

Fannie Fieldmouse laughed and laughed. "You'd never guess, Parthenia," she said. "This morning I was playing hide and seek with the children at the Green Farm. I climbed into the coat pocket of the scarecrow. I felt something hard in the corner of the pocket and I looked to see what it could be. It was a thimble! I saw the name 'Parthenia' on it. So I knew it must be yours, and here it is!"

Parthenia Pig was very grateful to Fannie Fieldmouse for bringing back her thimble. "But," she asked, "how could my thimble get into the coat pocket of the scarecrow at the Green Farm?"

Timmy Crow's Doings

Just then a harsh voice croaked "Hello!" so suddenly that Parthenia Pig and Fannie Fieldmouse both jumped. There was Timmy Crow, perched in a tree beside the porch.

"Why, good morning, Timmy," said Parthenia Pig. "Everyone's out early this morning. Fannie Fieldmouse has just brought me my thimble. And isn't it strange—she found it in the coat pocket of the scarecrow at the Green Farm?"

Timmy Crow looked a little queer. "Nothing very strange about it, Parthenia," he croaked. "I put it there myself! When I was flying around after breakfast this morning I saw something bright in the grass beside your porch. And I took it along to play with. That scarecrow's pocket is my favorite hiding place — quite clever, I think!" he added proudly.

"But, Timmy," said Parthenia Pig, "even if you do like to play with things that shine, do you think you should take them away when they don't belong to you?"

Timmy Crow hung his head. "I suppose I shouldn't, Parthenia," he answered. "And perhaps I won't do it again—or not very soon again."

So Parthenia Pig's thimble was found. And that afternoon Parthenia went to the Ladies' Sewing Circle and had strawberry tarts.

Frost Music

Jane didn't want to go out. It was so warm and cosy by the fire, toasting her toes on the fender, listening to the spluttering laughter of the logs; it was so cold and cheerless out of doors where the snow covered everything with a white cloak and leaden skies told of lots more snow to follow.

But Binks wanted to go out. He said so very firmly, and he went on saying so, with barks that grew shorter and sharper and louder and fiercer until Jane put on her coat and opened the front door. Then he was off in a minute, for there were white tracks in the snow showing where rabbits had been playing, and he wanted to find out where they had gone.

In Frozen Fields

It was very still in the frozen fields, and in spite of the grayness, it was very lovely. The frost-jewelled trees and hedges gleamed softly, every bough and twig was outlined in feathery whiteness; every stump was crowned with snow.

By the time Jane reached the river, hidden beneath its coating of ice, she was feeling very grateful to Binks for bringing her out. As she stood on the river bank, she thought she heard the sound of bells, little silvery bells tinkling merrily. She listened and listened. Yes, she was quite sure there were bells somewhere close at hand, now rising into a chiming chorus, now fading into silence. Who could be ringing them?

Fingers of the Wind

She gazed round in wonderment, at the icy coating of the river, the stiff, frosted reed-stems and the snow-laden trees, and as she did so she heard more music, deep, rich notes mingling with the bells. It was some time before it dawned on her that what she was listening to was the music of the frost.

The tiny breeze blowing through the reeds played on them as fingers play on harp strings and sent little cascades of ice-music tinkling down. The deeper notes came from the voice of the river itself singing its old travel song as it journeyed to the sea. Jane had often heard that ancient song, and now the covering of ice mellowed it, making the music a fuller and more wonderful accompaniment to the frost bells.

Good Neighbors

I said we had no neighbors,
But that was scarcely fair
To the near-by fox
And the far-off bear,

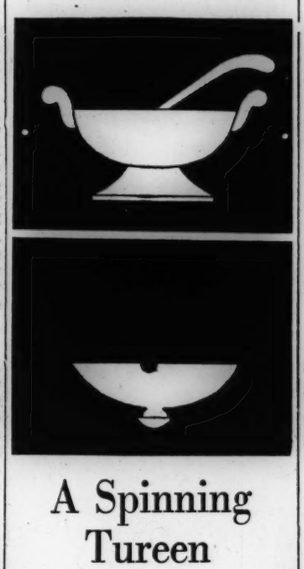
To the slow-striding moose
And the curious deer,
And the raccoon which lives
Not very far from here.

I'd forgotten the woodchuck,
And the quilled porcupine,
And the skunk walking out
When the moonlight is fine.

Just because there's no house
Where people live now,
Because pastures are empty
Of horse or of cow,

Is no reason I should say
A thing that isn't so—
We have plenty of good neighbors
As of course you know!

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH



A Spinning Tureen

By Owen Oliver

On a cold January day, what could be better than a tureen of hot soup? But to keep the soup hot you must keep the cover on. The problem in this spinning picture is to cover the tureen. Can you do it?

Carefully cut out the black portion containing the tureen, and mount it on a piece of cardboard of the same size. Trim the edges neatly. Cut out the black portion containing the cover, and mount it—upside down, as shown—on the reverse side.

Pierce the cardboard at the places marked by white dots, a little way from the edge. Thread a short piece of string through each small hole and tie, leaving about three inches free.

Twirl the pieces of string between fingers and thumbs. The card will spin rapidly, and the two pictures will merge into one another, so that the tureen will appear to be covered.

(The end)

Two Big Farm Groups Oppose Compulsory Health Insurance

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 — Declaration by the American Farm Bureau Federation of its opposition to compulsory hospital insurance and its support of voluntary insurance plans, made at the recent convention of the Farm Bureau here, puts the two largest United States agricultural organizations on the side of those who see dangers in compulsory governmental insurance plans relating to health.

The National Grange, the other big farm association, went on record in 1940 as opposed to socialized medicine.

The American Farm Bureau Federation took its position upon recommendation of the feminine wing of the organization, Associated Women, which has been studying the problem since its organization.

Associated Women now has about 626,000 members of its own, which exceeds by about 35,000 the membership of the American Farm Bureau Federation itself. It passes its own resolutions, and these are then offered to the American Farm Bureau Federation for adoption. The resolution in opposition to compulsory insurance was thus approved by both bodies.

At the very first annual meeting of the Associated Women seven years ago, the subject of voluntary versus compulsory health insurance plans was given consideration, recalled Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Administrative Director of Associated Women. At that time, the women invited to their platform Dr. J. Clifford Loos of Los Angeles, who reported to them on the operation of a voluntary health insurance plan in Los Angeles County, in which the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau participated.

Now this plan for general medical care has been extended to other California county farm bureaus and has stood up through every test the farm people there have given it, said Mrs. Sewell. In other States, Farm Bureau organizations have entered into voluntary hospital insurance plans and found them satisfactory, she added. State Farm Bureaus which have given their members the opportunity to participate in what are known as "Blue Cross plans" for hospital insurance on a voluntary basis are California, Nevada, Montana, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

Missouri and Minnesota have so many farm families participating that the Farm Bureaus of those States employ full-time staff members to look after hospital insurance, Mrs. Sewell noted. Massachusetts has had enough experience with the program to be able to assist the New Hampshire Farm Bureau this year in setting up a program of its own.

Successful operation of these plans has convinced farm women, she said, that they provide an answer to the problem of adequate medical care for rural people.

"We don't want socialized medicine, or doctors on the Federal pay roll," Mrs. Sewell declared. "We have all the bureaus we can manage now and we don't want another one to furnish state medical service. But we do urge continuance of efforts to secure medical care of highest standard, furnished by physicians of our own selection, paid from our own earnings, but arranged on a voluntary prepayment plan."

Associated Women look with favor on the clinical or group health associations. A resolution adopted by Associated Women stated that "should interference with such groups develop, we recommend protection under state laws . . . or new legislation in those states where present laws are inadequate." The Associated Women also favor adequate Government support for maternal and child-welfare services in areas where needed, but add, "We are unalterably opposed to any legislation designed to provide hospital care through public compulsion."

The resolutions on this subject were drafted by the women's group, headed by Mrs. Elsie W. Mies, President. There was no controversy, Mrs. Mies said. When all the resolutions approved by the women's group were brought before the general session for incorporation into the platform of the American Farm Bureau Federation, they were approved by the voting delegates of the Federation without discussion.

Casual Dress of California Fits Nicely With Wartime Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles County garment industry, with a yearly output worth something in the neighborhood of $50,000,000, has never faced its mid-January fashion "openings" to the retail trade with the country so much disposed as this year to wear the kind of clothes Southern California is famous for. The local specialty, casual dress, is constantly gaining in nationwide popularity as the most suitable wartime apparel for both men and women defense workers.

Los Angeles is not by any means first as a garment production center in the United States, but its influence on styles is of the widest. It ranks second only to New York in the number of ready-to-wear buying offices through which leading American stores contact manufacturers of women's clothing.

Clothing manufacture here has become so substantial an industry, however, that were the West forced into self-sufficiency on this score, Los Angeles would stand ready to assume leadership as a supply source.

Current Opportunity

There is, at this writing, no reliable indication that any curtailment of transportation affecting the shipments of Eastern-made clothing to this area is in prospect, but Southern California manufacturers are alive to the current opportunity to encourage Western buyers to purchase from local producers as a means of easing transportation difficulties.

Eastern retail stores normally maintain a group of 12 or 15 resident buyers here, and send other buyers to Los Angeles at the time of the spring and fall fashion shows. The spring openings are scheduled to be held in the Biltmore Hotel from Jan. 10 to 14, with showings of men's wear going on concurrently at the Ambassador Hotel from Jan. 11-16.

Romantic Background

Southern California, and particularly Los Angeles, has won pre-eminence in the field of sports or leisure-time fashions for men and women, primarily because California provides a marketable romantic background for merchandise and also because Hollywood holds its unique leadership as dictator of styles. Such moving picture industry dress designers as Adrian, Orry-Kelly, Travis Banton, Omar Kiam, Bernard Newman, and Gwen Wakeling make a business of keeping ahead of the fashion procession so that pictures, often filmed from six months to a year before released, will be timely in taste. Los Angeles manufacturers keep in close touch with the studio designers and put picture styles on a commercial basis.

Production of women's wear in Los Angeles, according to the latest available Government figures, has increased 66 per cent since 1934. Manufacture of men's wear, for the same period, has increased here by 95 per cent. The same factors which have served to develop the local output of women's apparel account for the growing men's clothing market here. Los Angeles products are handled by such stores as Macy's and B. Altman in New York, Filene's in Boston, Marshall Field and Carson, Pirie and Scott in Chicago.

'Oh, Let's Walk,' Says Mrs. Roosevelt, And Army M. P. Gladly Agrees

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—This is just a simple story about the wife of the President of this democracy and a private in its Army—not news of great importance, really.

The soldier, Private First Class Harold R. Chrisman of Syracuse, N. Y., a military policeman, had six hours to spend between trains at Union Station Jan. 9 returning to his post at Cincinnati from an official mission.

Mrs. Roosevelt was at the station to meet her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger of Seattle, and their train was quite late.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the private got into conversation in the U. S. O. lounge there and at length Mrs. Roosevelt, unable to wait longer because of an appointment at the White House, set out to catch a street car. (Gasoline rationing does not permit the use of automobiles for pleasure driving here.)

"I'd like to escort you to the trolley," said the Private.

"I'd be honored to have an M. P. accompany me," said Mrs. Roosevelt.

On the loading platform outside the station they chatted further until "Oh, let's walk," proposed Mrs. Roosevelt.

It's a good mile and a half from the Station to the White House, and the weather was bad, but "if Mrs. Roosevelt had as much fun as I did, she thoroughly enjoyed it," Private Chrisman related.

"She's a fast walker and I had a time trying to keep up with her."

On the way Mrs. Roosevelt identified the buildings and other points of interest for Private Chrisman, a stranger in the Capital, and at the White House she said, "I'd like to have you come in for dinner."

Dinner was in an intimate room on the second floor. There was turkey—"one that came too late for Christmas," Mrs. Roosevelt said—with dressing, candied sweet potatoes, diced beets, broccoli, salad and hot rolls. First there was oyster cocktail, and later grape sherbet, fruit cake and tea.

The talk was mostly about the war. The others at the table were Mrs. Harry Hopkins and young Diana Hopkins and Mrs. George S. Huntington of Charleston, S. C., a house guest. And before dinner was over the Boettigers arrived.

And then Private Chrisman went back to the station and got his train.

Drive Mule Cart To Golf Course

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—A 19-passenger mule-drawn wagon is Forest Lake Golf Club's answer to the ban on pleasure driving. The wagon, fitted with board seats, meets members at a city bus line, nearly a mile from the clubhouse.

The mule trolley is in service only on weekends. Members are not charged for the ride.

Competitive Sports Help Develop Better Soldiers

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Even though the Office of Defense Transportation has forced sports to reduce travel to a minimum, particularly sports of the professional variety, continuation of intercollegiate athletics on a skeleton, wartime basis now seems certain. The men whose job it is to assemble the invincible American fighting machine are unanimously convinced that competitive athletics are absolutely essential in the building of a tough solder, sailor or Marine.

Col. James E. Pixlee, chief of physical training for the Army Air Force, recently told officials of the National Collegiate Athletic Association:

Builds Leaders

"Athletics teach that to go all out is the way to win, that you have to exert that last extra bit of strength and energy after you're all tired out. You can't fix that by nature in 25 or 30 weeks of training; you have to start competitive training in the formative period—in high school and college. The Army also needs leaders, and experience shows that a higher percentage of those who take part in competitive sports succeed as leaders than those who do not."

Sharing the opinion of Colonel Pixlee is Commander Tommy Hamilton, who has achieved notable success as director of physical training for naval aviation, particularly for the cadets in the pre-flight schools throughout the United States. The Commander will tell you that former athletes make two-to-one better fighting men than those who were mere spectators before joining Uncle Sam's armed forces.

Are Moving In

Army and Navy authorities already are moving into some of the leading colleges and universities and converting them into training centers for our fighting men. It therefore is squarely up to the military just how far regular college athletic programs will be allowed to run in the weeks and months ahead; and in reaching the decision the military will be guided by the following: Will continuation of such competition contribute to the winning of the war at the earliest possible date?

As the military ponders the immediate future of college athletics, the realization that football, baseball, hockey and other team games make better fighting men and leaders, of course, will carry considerable weight; in fact, probably will be the decisive factor. At least, it would seem that way from this distance.

However, other angles must also be weighed. One is this: Will the time required for team development interfere with the technical courses for specialized fighting, or even the basic training of a soldier? Further, will the travel involved interfere with the gigantic problem continually facing the ODT in Washington?

Full Co-operation

Of one factor the military can be certain: it will get the full cooperation of the National Collegiate A. A. in whatever course it follows. This support was pledged at the recent annual meeting of the N. C. A. A., held in New York, and at which Colonel Pixlee expressed his views on the subject.

Both Commander Hamilton and Colonel Pixlee emphasize the fact that it is athletic competition which the fighting man needs in his preliminary training and not mass calisthenics. Going through the motions of exercises before an instructor, minus bodily contact, is one thing; developing hustle, timing, co-ordination and team play in competition is another.

It is not difficult for one close to big league baseball or professional football—or college football, for that matter—to see how much better the team athlete is equipped to defend his country. He has that extra something so prevalent in the out-of-doors American—that something which already has become a major factor in the fighting of this world conflict.

Dorais Will Succeed As Lion Mentor

DETROIT, Jan. 11 (AP)—Professional football is essentially a passing league, and that's why the many followers of Charles E. (Gus) Dorais are convinced that he will make good in the National League as new coach of the Detroit Lions.

Dorais was football's first great forward passer three decades ago while pitching aerials at Notre Dame to his roommate, end Knute Rockne, and his University of Detroit elevens for 18 seasons have used the airlanes for nearly a .700 winning average.

Dropped Eleven

"You know, we can't do any worse than the 1942 Lions," Dorais remarked dryly as he signed a contract over the week-end as head coach and part owner of the pro club. Last fall the Lions dropped all 11 games for a record unmatched in league history.

While owner Fred L. Mandel, Jr., disclosed no terms, Dorais is believed to have signed for five years at $12,000 annually, with a minimum of $7,500 a year if the league folds for the duration. In addition, he may continue to hold, at the pleasure of voters, his $5,000 city council seat.

The finances involved make it quite clear why Dorais gave up a college job he presumably could have held for life. He thus follows recent moves of Elmer Layden, Jock Sutherland, Greasy Neale and Jimmy Conzelman from the campus to the postgraduate game.

May Be Brazil

While parting with Dorais on amicable terms, the university is in no hurry to name a successor. Lloyd Brazil, one-time brilliant halfback under Dorais, evidently is in line for the job. Since his graduation, Brazil has been backfield coach and graduate manager of athletics.

Detroit's line coach, Arthur (Bud) Boeringer, former Notre Dame All-America center, quite likely will follow Dorais to the Lions. Dorais declared over the week-end that he was "walking out alone" from the university, but that won't prevent him from hiring Boeringer when the time comes to expand the Lions staff.

John (Bull) Karcis, Dorais' predecessor, doesn't figure in immediate plans for next fall, but he might possibly wind up as backfield coach, a job he held last fall before succeeding Bill Edwards in October.

Sports Around the Hub

Williams Spread His Homers

Teddy Williams, the Red Sox boy who monopolized most of the slugging honors in the American League last season, spread his leading total of 36 home runs well around the circuit, failing to nick any pitcher for more than two. The tall, slim outfielder, now a naval aviation cadet, hit two each off the delivery of Roger Wolff, Phil Marchildon and Russ Christopher of the Athletics; Virgil Trucks and Al Benton of Detroit; Denny Galehouse of the Browns, and Spud Chandler of New York.

♦ ♦ ♦

Dartmouth varsity and the Boston College Eagles meet on Arena ice tomorrow evening in the opener of a two-game series between the two colleges. The Eagles, who already had defeated Northeastern and Princeton this winter, still remember how a powerful Big Green six a year ago came along and ruined an undefeated campaign. Wally Boudreau and Ed Burns of the Eagle football squad are now playing with the hockey varsity.

♦ ♦ ♦

Briefs . . . It's a rare evening—as last night at the Garden—when Bill Cowley of the Bruins and Syl Apps of Maple Leafs, playing in the same game, fail to pick up at least one point in the form of a goal or assist . . . Gil Bouley of Jewett City, Conn., is the 1943 football captain at B. C. A junior and tackle, Bouley's election became known at last night's Boston College Varsity Club dinner, given annually to the Eagle grid squad. It also was announced that the Eagles will play a schedule similar to that in '42.

♦ ♦ ♦

Speaking before the B. C. dinner, Lieut. Commander Tom Hamilton of the Navy said: "Let's assume there will be football (in 1943) and go ahead. You want football and believe in it, so why not go ahead with it? As a matter of fact, football is part and parcel of our educational system from now on—in war or peace." . . . There will be no dinner this year for the champion West India Cricket Club, nor the individual champs of the Massachusetts State League, officials have decided.

♦ ♦ ♦

Cornell, Tufts and Northeastern won basketball games locally Saturday night. Cornell defeated Harvard, 49-34, in the latter's Eastern Intercollegiate League opener before 1,500 at Cambridge. Tufts ran up a 76-49 tally on New Hampshire, but it was a different story in the other game. The Huskies shaded B. U. by a 40-39 score . . . Out in Toledo, Ohio, Dartmouth's strong cage team was stopped by University of Toledo, 52-48, in a thriller.

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Tea Room, Candies, Ices
Puritan Confectionery Co.
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Real Home Cooked Food
Pastry to Take Out
Accommodations for Parties
CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAYS
Rt. 3, entering Manchester from Concord
100 WEBSTER ST. PHONE 5644

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
LUNCHEON, TEA and DINNER
The Salad Bowl
Dorothy Gould
137 Thayer St. Telephone MAnning 4205
SANDWICHES, SALADS, CATERING
Closed Sundays

High-Scoring Boston Trio

Respected Around the Circuit

Although official figures have not been released this week, unofficial tabulations indicate that the Boston Bruins' Cowley line is the top-scoring threesome in the National Hockey League to date. Buzz Boll, Bill Cowley, and Art Jackson, left to right, have totaled 95 points so far, which appears several points better than that compiled by other leading NHL lines. In addition, Boll can claim a share of the goal-getting honors with 19, while Cowley is tops in assists with 27.

Some Interesting Facts On Old-Style Training

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—When this business of trying to train baseball clubs in the frigid North first came up, we asked Hugh Fullerton, Sr., about it, since Pop's baseball experience goes back to when southern trips were something of a novelty . . . "I remember listening to Anson, Ryan, Burns and Mike Kelly tell about training in the snow banks on the Lake Front Park at Chicago," Pop writes, "and how Mike shovelled snow and practiced hook slides into the snow at second . . . We trained at some funny places: Waycross, Ga., (where we were chased out of town after one week and went to Savannah), Hot Springs, Kansas City, New Orleans, Selma, Ala., Galveston, Shreveport . . . One spring Chicago went to West Baden, Ind., for 10 days, then at the University of Illinois and was in fine shape when it started barnstorming . . . The best-conditioned club I ever saw trained at Hudson, N. M., and hardly saw a baseball until a week before the season started, merely rode horses, climbed mountains and ran around the desert. They were eager to play ball when the season started."

♦ ♦ ♦

One guy who (like Joe Di Maggio) didn't have to be concerned about spring training, Pop reports, was a big pitcher named Rog Denzer, who lived in Minnesota when the Cubs bought him . . . Rog didn't report for training and didn't answer letters, so a scout was sent after him, arriving on a sub-zero day . . . After nearly freezing on the way to Denzer's farm because the liveryman thought it was too cold to take a horse out, the scout was directed to the barn . . . There he found Rog, in his undershirt, pitching at a sack of bran and cutting loose with all his speed . . . "In July of that year," Pop adds, "Rog complained that he was a hot weather pitcher and couldn't work well on chilly days."

♦ ♦ ♦

Another idea from the same source is that most of the feuds within baseball clubs start from spring boredom . . . "Most of the players are tired of ball before the season starts, tired of exhibitions and anxious to start real play. When they have too much time on their hands, they form factions that break up clubs."

♦ ♦ ♦

The bowlers' victory legion, which has raised $61,368 for USO and over $120,000 for the Red Cross, starts its third war charity collection a week from today. This led Bill Kuster of Kansas City to express this sentiment: "We've got to give. The beautiful thing about it all is that we don't have to give until it hurts because it doesn't hurt a bowler to give." . . . But when that No. 7 pin refuses to fall, ouch! . . . Imagine how Ike Armstrong, Utah's grid coach, felt when he used precious gas to drive 22 miles to speak in a neighboring town only to find he was 24 hours early . . . At least, nobody called it pleasure driving.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bill Reddy, Syracuse, N. Y., Post-Standard: "Bill Terry had a chance to invest some money in the Phillies, but bought some cows instead . . . Indicating that Terry not only knows which side his bread is buttered on, but also knows where to get the butter."

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 9

East

Brooklyn 41, Wagner 34.
Gettysburg 46, Lebanon Valley 36.
Pennsylvania 4, Lafayette 27.
Villanova 54, Princeton 46.
Brooklyn Polytech 42, N. Y. State Teachers 34.
Niagara 52, Syracuse 38.
Tufts 76, New Hampshire 49.
Worcester Tech 55, St. Anselm 37.
Amherst 54, Clark 38.
Springfield 37, Williams 34.
Bates 59, Dow Field (Bangor, Me.) 56 (two overtime periods).
Maine 80, Bowdoin 29.
Buffalo 45, Rochester (N. Y.) 40.
Northeastern 40, Boston U. 39.
Cornell 49, Harvard 34.
Ellis Island Coast Guard 50, Rider College 43.
Seton Hall Prep 36, Rutgers 18.
Panzer 31, Newark U. 25.
Fordham 52, Columbia 44.
New York U. 64, Manhattan College 49.
Rhode Island State 60, St. Joseph's 55.
Westminster 42, Bethany (W. Va.) 40.
Bucknell 46, Muhlenberg 41.
East Stroudsburg (Pa.) 75, Kutztown 28.
Albright (Pa.) 70, Fort Meade 36.
Upsala 44, Newark College of Engineering 43.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 55, Canisius 45.
Coast Guard Academy 59, Connecticut 52 (overtime).
Manhattan Coast Guard 54, Wesleyan 44.
Penn State 38, Temple 29.
Long Island U. 50, N. C. Prefight 40.
Navy 38, Dickinson College 32.
Gettysburg Freshmen 37, Navy Plebes 32.
Maryland 53, Virginia 45.
Pitt 48, West Virginia 33.
Stevens Tech 35, Swarthmore 21.

South

Tennessee 38, Alabama 27.
Georgia Tech 33, South Carolina 23.
North Carolina 49, Wake Forest 37.
Carson-Newman 45, Milligan 39.
Davidson 48, N. C. State 37.
Catawba 52, High Point 28.
Naval Training Station 87, Georgetown University 42.
Duke 45, V. M. I. 43.
Richmond 44, Hampden-Sydney 38.
Naval Air Station 52, Newport News Apprentice 29.
Camp Wheeler 52, Georgia 38.
Mississippi State 48, Louisiana State 40.
Murray (Ky.) State Tchrs 60, Tennessee Tech 37.
Morehead (Ky.) State Tchrs 31, Berea College 30.
Union College 45, Center College 34.
Western (Ky.) State Teachers 61, Eastern State Tchrs 47.
Georgetown College 38, Transylvania 32.

Midwest

Manchester 40, Indiana Central 39.
Ball State 43, Peru (Ind.) Naval Base 42.
Franklin 28, Camp Atterbury (Ind.) 23.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 51, Illinois Normal 48.
Kearney (Neb.) Tchrs 51, Hastings 43.
Central (Ind.) Normal 52, Hanover 47.
Bethany (Kan.) 66, Sterling 45.
Luther (Neb.) 45, Dana 37.
Concordia 43, American (Chicago) 40.
Eau Claire Tchrs 39, La Crosse Tchrs 37.
Hamline 45, North Dakota 28.
North Dakota State 43, Augustana 42 (overtime).
St. Thomas 52, St. John's 38.
Aulsburg 50, MacAlester 49.
Fort Hays State 60, Emporia (Kan) State 54.
Springfield (Mo.) Tchrs 35, Kirksville Tchrs 23.
Camp Grant (Ill.) 63, Selfridge Field 42.
Kentucky 43, Xavier 38.
York (Neb.) 50, Wayne 46.
Illinois College 56, Knox 40.
North Central 56, Lake Forest 29.
Eureka 62, Wheaton (Ill.) 61 (overtime).
Creighton 60, St. Louis U. 25.
Midland 43, Nebraska Wesleyan 40.
Luther 52, Wartburg (Iowa) 35.
Iowa State 34, Kansas State 24.
Minnesota 46, Iowa 45.
Buena Vista 44, Dubuque 40.
Augustana 33, Grinnell 31.
Simpson 57, Loras 52.
Oberlin 72, Kenyon 46.
Southeast Missouri Teachers 64, Missouri School of Mines 38.
Wisconsin Extension 51, Milton 36.
Ripon 53, Cornell (Iowa) 41.
Milwaukee Teachers 66, Stevens Point Teachers 45.
Toledo 52, Dartmouth 48.
U. of Detroit 36, Michigan Normal 35.
Oshkosh 47, Fort Wayne 39.
Illinois 47, Michigan 34.
Great Lakes 38, Michigan State 34.
Wisconsin 67, Northwestern 65.
Heidelberg 46, Otterbein 44.
Akron 43, Cincinnati 35.
Baldwin Wallace 45, Ashland 29.
Case 49, John Carroll 37.
Depauw 36, Earlham 33.
Hiram (Ohio) 31, Penn 21.
Culver-Stockton 29, Carthage College (Ill.) 25.
Dayton U. 45, Ohio 32.
Wittenberg 57, Marietta 47.
Mount Union 45, Ohio Wesleyan 38.
Central (Mo.) 40, Drury 33.
Bowling Green 70, Ohio Northern 47.
Kent State 32, Lawrence Tech 25.
Toledo Naval Training Station 50, Defiance 46.
Indiana 45, Ohio State 37.
Purdue 59, Chicago 22.

Southwest

Arkansas 36, Southern Methodist 29.
Texas Aggies 53, Texas Christian 26.
Corpus Christi Naval Station 60, Rice 46.
West Texas State 68, Hardin Simmons 40.
East Texas State 39, Howard Payne 32.
Abilene Christian 46, Lubbock Army School 39.
Texas Tech 37, New Mexico 29.
Kansas 48, Oklahoma 44.
Oklahoma Aggies 23, Washington U. (St. Louis) 21.
Norman (Okla.) Naval Base 37, Central State 30.
Southeastern (Okla.) State 33, McMurry College 20.

West

Denver 36, Colorado Mines 26.
Colorado State 29, Greeley State 22.
Colorado College 64, Camp Carson 37.
St. Mary's Preflight 45, Coast Guard 36.
U. C. L. A. 49, California 40.
College of Pacific 52, Fresno State 51.
Pendleton Field 24, Willamette 19.
San Diego St. 34, Loyola (Los Angeles) 30.
Oregon State 55, Camp Adair 24.
Washington 58, Central (Wash.) College 30.
Western Washington College 46, Pacific Lutheran 30.
U. of San Francisco 48, San Francisco Athletic Club 43.
Oakland Naval Base 40, San Francisco State 34.

Lions Surprise Five of Eastern Basketball Race

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The underrated Columbia Lions held the lead in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League today and, on the basis of comparative scores in the first week's play, appeared to be a strong title contender for the first time in several years.

Columbia won only one game to gain its first-place berth, a 49-40 conquest of Cornell in the opening contest of the championship race Wednesday night, but that performance mounted in importance as the campaign continued later in the week.

Cornell Won

Cornell bounced back on Friday night to beat a highly-favored Yale team, 55-27, for its first triumph in eight starts and followed that with a 49-34 victory over Harvard Saturday night.

The three games were the only contests in the league last week and in addition to leaving Columbia on top of the standings, they boosted a trio of Cornell players well into the lead in the individual scoring race.

Dick Giles, who scored 20 points against Harvard, and Bob Gallagher are out in front with 33 points, an average of 11 per game, but Capt. Sam Hunter is right behind them with 32.

Only Two Games

This week's league activity will be limited to two games, both of them Saturday night, which will bring Dartmouth and Pennsylvania into the race. Dartmouth, seeking its sixth straight league title, opens against Red Rolfe's Yale quintet at New Haven, while Harvard invades Pennsylvania, winner of four in a row.

Princeton, as usual, will not break into league competition until the final week in January.

Hershey Future To Be Discussed At N. Y. Meeting

HERSHEY, Pa., Jan. 11 (AP)—The future of the Hershey Bears hockey team, dependent almost entirely upon auto-driving fans for support, will be decided Tuesday night at the American League meeting in New York, Alexander Stoddard, public relations head, said yesterday.

The Bears, leaders of the Eastern Division, drew only 1,000 fans to their game with the Indianapolis Capitals last night. Average attendance this year, before the ban on pleasure driving went into effect, was between 5,000 and 6,000. Last year, attendances of 8,000 were common.

Stoddard said, "The Hershey situation is different from that of any other club in the rationed area. We have to draw our crowds from a 50-mile radius, while most of the other clubs are situated in cities."

Star Amateur —By Pap'

Cornelius WARMERDAM
—THE 27-YEAR-OLD PIEDMONT (CALIF.) HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER WAS CHOSEN THE OUTSTANDING AMATEUR OF 1942
HE HOLDS THE INDOOR AND OUTDOOR RECORDS — 15ft. 7¼in. INDOORS. — 15ft. 7¾in. OUTDOORS
IT'S A HABIT !!
THE ONLY MAN TO CLEAR 15 FEET, HE HAS DONE THE TRICK 26 TIMES
PAP'

Bruins Move Out in Front Of Hockey Race Once More

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Things are popping both at the top and the bottom of the National Hockey League standings these days, but generally speaking the turn of events is quite satisfactory to the bustling Boston Bruins.

Of course the B's were not too happy over their 7-2 drubbing in Montreal Saturday night, but their unhappiness was mitigated somewhat by Toronto's 4-to-0 loss to Detroit the same night so that they lost no ground to the Maple Leafs in the title race. And then last night everything turned out all right as the Bruins came home to turn back the Leafs 5-4 and so move out in front again in the N. H. L. standing.

Beat Rangers

At the other end of the list those self-same Canadiens who rubbed it into the Bruins Saturday night did the same thing to New York Rangers 7-4 last night to vault out of the cellar and deposit the New Yorkers in that lonesome spot forthwith. That made the third time Canadiens have beaten Rangers this season and only the second time in 26 games that they have tied two victories together. As a matter of fact, of their eight victories so far, six have been earned at the expense of Rangers and Bruins.

Facing the Bruins this week are the Red Cross game with Chicago here tomorrow night and the home - and - home series with Rangers this week end, with the first game at Boston Garden Saturday evening, and the second at Madison Square Garden Sunday night. From here on, it should be remembered, Bruins' games will start at the earlier time of 8:15 p. m.

Evened Series

Last night's game here evened the Boston-Toronto series for the season, each team having won twice with two games having been tied. It was the fourth game between the two rivals which has ended with one goal or less as the difference between their scores.

Both outfits were obviously tired, each having had to travel to Boston after having played games across the border in Canada Saturday night, but it was the Leafs who wilted more quickly in the third period. Up to that point the teams had played to a 3-3 standoff, but the visitors—who even managed to take a 4-3 lead at the five-minute mark of that final round—could not match the Bruins' closing drive, which produced the tying and winning goals.

Over the Blue Line

An interesting set of percentage figures shows that the Bruins deserve their top ranking, but that Chicago by right should be in second place instead of fourth . . . Dividing the number of points earned by the total each team could have earned by winning every game, discloses that the Bruins are playing .571 hockey, Chicago .565, Toronto and Detroit .556 each, Montreal .404, and New York .346.

♦ ♦ ♦

Buzz Boll of Boston, and Rookie Gaye Stewart and Lorne Carr of Toronto all got their 19th goals of the campaign last night, which creates a four-way tie in this department . . . Syl Apps of the Leafs also has 19 so far . . . Over the week end Bill Cowley got his 26th and 27th assists, which ranks him tops as a playmaker . . . Stewart, incidentally, may not make the Leafs' next trip to Boston Feb. 9, as that is the date he expects to be called up by the Canadian Navy.

♦ ♦ ♦

Dave (Sweeney)Schriner was playing his second game in six weeks, an injured knee having caused him to miss 14 contests . . . Dave returned to action Saturday night as Johnny Mowers of Detroit blanked Toronto 4-0 for the Leafs' first whitewashing of the season . . . It was Mowers' third shutout and as a result he has virtually an unbeatable lead for the Vezina Trophy . . . "Detroit is playing defensive hockey that is as tight as a drum," was the way Coach Hap Day of the Leafs put it.

Last night's crowd of 14,400 was not only the largest of this season, but the largest in more than a year . . . Reserved seats were completely sold out . . . Erwin Washington Groves (Murphy to you) Chamberlain captured the fancy of the crowd with his spirited play . . . He helped Herb Cain set up Harvey Jackson on the Bruins' opening goal . . . Cain scored the second, followed by markers by Don Gallinger, Buzz Boll, and Handyman Flash Hollett . . . Leaf scorers were Stewart, Babe Pratt, Carr, and Rookie Jack Forsey.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Boston Olympics play two games with the Coast Guard here this week end, Friday night and Sunday afternoon . . . On Sunday the W. H. Nichols & Son Machine Company of Waltham will honor Eddie Barry and Hec Rousseau, two of many Olympics who have been on the company's pay roll.

♦ ♦ ♦

Eddie Jeremiah, Dartmouth hockey coach, was a press box visitor last night . . . His players, who just completed a week of practice at West Point, were guests of the Bruins . . . "We'll be all right when we get a few games under our belt," Eddie said, "but I hardly think we are ready for Boston College Tuesday at the Arena, Harvard at The Skating Club Thursday, or Northeastern at the Arena Friday. We're pretty ragged" . . . Jerry says that Army will be vastly improved this winter, pointing out that the plebe team last winter won 18 of 19 games, a feat few persons realized.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ags
Boston	13	9	6	32	100	99
Toronto	13	10	4	30	126	84
Detroit	11	8	7	29	85	67
Chicago	10	7	6	26	80	80
Montreal	8	13	5	21	85	107
New York	7	15	4	18	83	122

Results Jan. 9

Montreal 7, Boston 2.
Detroit 4, Toronto 0.

Results Jan. 10

Boston 5, Toronto 4.
Montreal 7, New York 4.
Chicago 2, Retroit 1.

Briefs From Sports Front

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 11 (AP)—Francisco (Pancho) Segura, the two-fisted Ecuadorean court star, won the singles championship at the Pan American tennis tournament yesterday by defeating William Talbert of Cincinnati, fifth ranking United States player, in the finals, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, the United States champion, took the women's singles crown, defeating 17-year-old Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., the junior titleholder, 6—2, 6—3, in the finals.

The men's doubles championship went to Segura and Talbert, who beat the Mexican champions, Armando Vega and his brother, Rolando, 6—4, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.

♦ ♦ ♦

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 11 (AP) — Leo Lavallee of Saylesville retained his Rhode Island speed skating championship before 10,000 here yesterday when he scored a clean sweep of the five senior events of the state title meet. Lavallee is New England champion and hopes to try his skill in the national meet this season.

Carmelita Landry of Fitchburg, the national women's champion, romped to victor in the Rhode Island women's championship races with first places in all three races.

♦ ♦ ♦

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Philadelphia Nationals, competing in the national open soccer championship tournament, defeated Camden 6 to 1, at Cambria Stadium yesterday.

♦ ♦ ♦

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Jan. 11 (AP)—Art Devlin, Lake Placid and Syracuse University jumper, won the Franklin D. Roosevelt Trophy ski-jumping contest yesterday with leaps of 151 and 157 feet. Merrill Barner of Norwich, Conn., was second with efforts of 138 and 143 feet.

The veterans' title went to Hans Strand of Bear Mountain, former national champion, on leaps of 136 and 141 feet.

♦ ♦ ♦

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Western Tennis Association has abandoned plans for its 1943 championship tournament and in its last set of rankings for the duration has rated Seymour Greenberg of Chicago No. 1 over William Talbert of Cincinnati.

The Association announced his move was made to discourage players from traveling about the circuit.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The New York Americans defeated the New York Germans, 2 to 1, yesterday in the third round of the National Soccer Challenge Cup tie, avenging a surprise defeat the Germans handed them a year ago in the same competition.

♦ ♦ ♦

VAN METER, Iowa, Jan. 11 (AP) —One of the finest father-and-son partnerships in the world of sports is at an end. William Feller, father, boyhood coach and counsellor of baseball's Bob Feller has passed on.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The search for training sites for New York's baseball clubs moved nearer a solution yesterday with the Giants apparently favoring Lakewood, N. J., and the Yankees wavering between Asbury Park and Rutgers University at New Brunswick, N. J.

♦ ♦ ♦

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP)—Philadelphia's major league ball clubs announced yesterday a five-game city championship series in April. The first game will be played April 4 at Wilmington, Del., where the Athletics will go into pre-season training. The rest of the series will be played in Philadelphia.

♦ ♦ ♦

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—George W. Blossom, Jr., Chicago, re-elected President of U. S. Golf Association, told group nation's courses should be kept open; U. S. G. A. voted to continue ban on championships and to extend war relief activities.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

ROOMS TO LET

MELROSE, MASS.—Large, sunny room; coke heat; convenient to all transportation; meals if desired. Call Mel. 4094-W.

N. Y. C., 81st St. West—Lovely warm single, immaculate apartment, river view, kitchen privileges, elevator. Telephone evenings TR. 4-4775.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 B'way) (3F)—Delightful, sunny, 2 windows, studio type; single, double, also small $5.00. Elevator, EN 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 420 Riverside Drive (Apt. 10-E)—Attractive single, private bath; refined family; business person; $8.00; AC. 2-9432.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Exceptionally quiet home; gentlemen pref.; master bedroom, private shower; 15 min. bus ride down town. EM 3214. Eve. or Sunday.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nicely furnished room and bath in new home; near by Arlington; 1 block to 16c bus. Glebe 3333.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

FOR INVESTORS or home owners—For sale, property constituting business blocks, apartments, houses; located at Salmon Falls, N. H., convenient to Portsmouth Navy Yard. E. J. York, owner, 6 Locust St., Dover, N. H. G. Leroy Gowen, Agent.

For Other
REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

APARTMENTS TO LET

132 AMORY STREET, BROOKLINE
Modern Apt. 6 rooms, 2 baths, second floor; coal heated. Apply Janitor or Han. 0680. Room 903, 38 Chauncy St. (Mass.)

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Christian Scientist wishes to share 3-room apt. in N. W. section with another woman. TA. 7033 evgs. and Sun.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ARTIST — Advertising — Designer — familiar with agency work. HOWARD-WESSON CO., Photoengravers, Worcester, Mass.

HOUSE boy (colored preferred) for 2 adults; character and cleanliness first consideration; country location near Boston; excellent position. Las 4564, Newton Center, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRLS Under 24 Years
High School
GRADUATES NEEDED
for clerical work and typing
Apply
DUN & BRADSTREET
INCORPORATED
230 Congress St. (4th Floor) Boston

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—3 adults. House. Good wages. Own room and bath. References required. Phone Bronxville 2-0262 (N. Y.).

NURSEMAID for 1-year-old, knowledge of cooking necessary; sleep in; $60 monthly. Call DI. 2-0344 or write ZIMMERMAN, 5758 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMEN—for part-time work in midtown cafeteria, serving lunch only, 5 days per week. Apply mornings. The Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL 50 for $1.00. Name imprinted stationery with matching envelopes—free samples. Odd cards 2½c. Birthday, All Occasion greeting card assortments 35c up. Cards for boys in service. Liberal profits. Special Offer. New England Arts, North Abington, F-225, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY, woman, long experience, very capable, alert; splendid references. Write Box K-17, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

CULTURED, middle-aged Protestant American widow desires position as housekeeper or companion; available now. 14 White St., Lewiston, Me. Tel. 2821-R.

EXPERIENCED woman wants part time nursery governess position. Can cook. Sleep out. New York City only. References. Brown, Monument 2-3517, N. Y. C.

WOMAN with 16 years' promotion and sales experience desires employment. Address Fra 409, Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUES wanted: Bric-a-brac, china, silver, old jewelry, rugs, paintings, anything old. Tel. Col. 0284, Cap. 9807 (Boston).

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1937 NASH sedan, very good condition, new tires. H. NEUWIRTH, 33 W. 42nd Street, N. Y. C. PE 6-2340.

BEAUTY SERVICE

BEAUTY counselors—Toiletries; 20% discount specials during January. Mrs. Margaret R. Carroll, 56 Ivy St., Providence, R. I. Tel. PL 0011.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO 0202.

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY REPAIRED 17c per stocking. All makes, any amount runs, also Nylons. ROSEWIN, 505 Fifth Ave., Suite 501, N. Y. C.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
(using old ticking). Box Springs Repaired. Prompt Service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-Made Mattresses, $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

SEE NEXT PAGE

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

(Continued from previous page)

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

PIANOS WANTED

ANY MAKE SMALL BABY GRAND PIANO FOR CASH—NO DEALERS
Box M-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH CONVERSATION CLASSES
Madame Riviere, 370 Comm. Ave., Boston; $6.00 —10 classes. Daytime, eve., or priv. Ken. 4082.

WANTED TO BUY

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc.
J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST.
OPP. MACY'S. N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, near 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

CASH for contents of homes and individual pieces. J. GREENLAND, 56 West 45th Street, N. Y. C. MU. 2-5733.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KAY MORARRE
Complete Beauty Service
GEORGIA 6034 805 KENNEDY ST. N. W.

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
505½ 11th St. N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at a Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GROSS ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
Permanent Waves

Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MEtropolitan 9611

EDWARD F. GRUVER CO.
BOOKBINDERS and PAPER RULERS
Finest equipped Bindery in Washington for Library Editions, Blank Books, Loose Leaf Pamphlets, Gold Stamping, Map Mounting, Albums and Plastic Binding. Complete stock of Calf, Kid, Morocco, Snake, Levants, Suede, Alligator and especially fine leathers for de luxe binding by hand.
1211 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. National 0112

YOUR INTEREST IS THE HEART OF OUR BUSINESS
Chevy Chase Transfer & Storage Co.
Established 1917
East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 3010
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

ANTOINE BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Wave a Specialty
$5.00 up
Albee Bldg., Room 307 1426 G St. N. W. ME 9768

Maine

AUBURN

HELENA RUBINSTEIN TOILETRIES
at
ANDERSON AND BRIGGS
CORNER COURT AND MAIN STREETS

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stokol Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

LEWISTON

Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

Dependable Watches for Gifts
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

The Best Gift of All
A United States WAR BOND
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

APPRECIATION!
A New Year brightens, in which we will strive to more than ever merit the patronage of readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
CARTER BROS. CO.
Jewelers—Diamond Merchants
PORTLAND, MAINE

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Men's Shop
FEATURING
Fashion Park Clothes

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GOOD UNDERWEAR WEATHER
And Good Underwear is one of our hobbies!
BROWN & BATCHELDER

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

HARPER METHOD SHOP
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

NEW FUR COATS
that emphasize Youth and Becomingness
HARRY G. EMMONS

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

DOVER

MEATS—FISH—OYSTERS
GROCERIES—FOWL
We Deliver
MONARCH PRODUCTS
THE PEOPLES MARKET
487 Central Avenue Tel. 480

HUGHES SHOE STORE
MORRILL BLDG.
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
Treadeasy and Vitality Shoes for Women
Telephone 238

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

FOR A QUICK TASTY LUNCH
HANNON'S RESTAURANT

Tel. 383-M
412 Central Ave.
On the Bridge
Open 6 a. m. to 1 a. m.

Arlen's Stores
at
DOVER, LACONIA, ROCHESTER, CONCORD
Where you can shop with confidence

WEBB'S GROCERY

158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
MEATS and PROVISIONS

DAERIS RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Pleasantly Located, Delicious Food, Courteous Service, Popular Prices
MORRILL BUILDING

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY CLOTHING
for
MEN
WOMEN
BOYS
CHAS. M. FLOYD CO.

SEARS
Understands the vital needs of a nation of people geared for victory and is supplying them on the home front.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1313 52 Malvern St.

Furnace and Range Oil
PHONE 5004
D. W. OIL CORP.
514 HARVARD

FLOWERS and GIFTS
We are proud to offer such a fine selection of unusual Gifts and Flowers that are beautiful and fresh.
Tel. 309
FLORALIA FLOWERS
29 Hanover Res. Goffstown 84

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Gelinas CLEANERS PHONE 6300
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

R. Hecker and Co.
There is still "plenty" for all—Meats, Vegetables, Fruit and Groceries.
Phone 2130 191 Douglas Street

EXPERT RUG AND FURNITURE CLEANING
PHONE 7310
PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
53 Lowell Street

We will do our best to fill your order. Give us a try.
PHONE 7839-W
ELLIOTT FUEL CO.
85 South Main Street

JAMES W. HILL CO.
Reliable Department Store for Over 72 Years
Locally Owned and Managed

PORTSMOUTH

SALE
One lot Fur-Trimmed Coats, regular $59.50 Sale Price $35.00
Also many other trimmed and untrimmed coats marked down.
Sizes 13 to 20 and 31 to 45.
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH
(Continued)

Around the Corner from the Post Office
Cleaners
EASTMAN'S
Dyers
Keep Clean With "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
296 State Street Tel. 2943

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Home Cooking
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
PHONE 2273

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

BURKE'S SHOE STORE
226 Thames Street
Rhythm Step for Women
BOSTONIANS, and WRIGHT'S ARCH PRESERVERS *for Men*
DR. CHASE'S SHOES *for Children*

Savings Bank of Newport
Inc. 1819
More than 120 Years of Service
10 Washington Square

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Pitt and Princess Streets
Alex. 2525 Temple 5390

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

Men's, Women's & Children's Clothing
Linens, China, Glassware, Toys
Household Furnishings
Millinery, Toilet Articles
Distinctive Merchandise to Please Family and Friends
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIG STAR Super MARKETS and LITTLE STAR STORES
MODERN FOOD MARKETS
Conveniently located throughout
VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

West Virginia

CLARKSBURG

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Value Is More Vital Than Ever in Our JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

HUNTINGTON

HI YE 1943-PRIORITY-GREETINGS
BUGLE SOUND

Hey, United Nations Armed Forces, in this new synthesis-age let's turn the old song Onward, Christian Soldiers into a new synthetic spiritual ammunition and sing it on all occasions, both private and public, and pass the ammunition that way, too.

The Chapman Printing Co.
Everything from Calling Cards to Newspapers
921 FEDERAL AVENUE

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

ART LINEN SHOP
309-11 Ninth Street
Shop of Exclusive Departments
Linens, Lingerie, Accessories
Infants' Wear

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

BETTY GAY SHOP
Known for Lower Prices
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments
941 Third Avenue Phone 9645

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Alex Christie
Supertest Service Station
ELGIN and ARGYLE

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

Peden's
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Upholstering and Rebuilding of Chesterfield Suites by Skilled Craftsmen
Bryson-Graham Co., Ltd.
Ottawa's Oldest Department Store

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1848 901 BANK STREET 5-1497

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS —LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1563 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

HALL'S PURE MILK DAIRY
LIMITED
194 Christie St., Toronto
"It Is Rich and So Fresh It Must Be Good"
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1191

Distinctive Styles
flor-enz
HATS
MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELLED
169 Yonge St. (Room 103) EL. 7990

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	R	C	A	D	I	A
	A	R	I	E	S	
E	M	E	R	Y		C
D	O	E	S		W	E
I	N	K		C	A	L
N	A		B	U	R	L
B		P	E	R		U
U	R	A	L		B	L
R	A	N		C	O	O
G	B		B	O	B	S
H		A	L	I	C	E
	B	R	U	N	A	
M	O	D	E	S	T	O

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

SERVING TORONTO SINCE 1868
A FUEL FOR EVERY PURPOSE
ONGER COAL
CONGER FUEL COAL CO. LTD.
350 BAY STREET Elgin 3201
Day or Night

Here's NEWS!
"REVITALIZED" Dry Cleaning
will bring back smart newness to your garments. Send us your next Drycleaning order and let us show you.
Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3885

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
902 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
902 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Apparel for All Men
- BURBERRYS
- ENGLISH SHOES
- HABERDASHERY
- SUITS
- SPORTSWEAR
- HATS

Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

THERE IS AN ART IN SHOE FITTING
Prices $7.75 up

Shoes for Men and Women
Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and
1395 St. Catherine St. W.

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

FRONTENAC 3131

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

OGILVY'S LABEL is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7436
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Margaret M. Wherry
STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE
Duplication and Copying of every description
PROMPT SERVICE
437 St. James Street W.
Tel. LAncaster 8418

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

BEAUTY SHOPS

REA WALKER BEAUTY PREPARATIONS Cleansing and refreshing. Personally made from manuscript formulae. 73, Lower Sloane Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 5736.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet, 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

NO. 10 RONEO DUPLICATOR, recently overhauled, excellent condition; suitable for Christian Science church or society. Particulars on application to 12, Garden Ave., Mitcham, Surrey.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, Hampstead Garden Suburb—Attractive small house for sale, £950; excellent hot-water system. Box W-1709, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks,
Linen and Underwear send to
The Royal French Laundry, 53, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery, BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens. W. 8. Western 4925

POST VACANT

LONDON, S. W. 1.—PARLOUR-MAID needed immediately, good post; also someone mornings to clean flats; both exempt military service. Miss Huston, 3rd Floor, Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street.

LONDON. — Domestic help required (exempt military service); 3 adults, help given, liberal wages and outings; church near. Apply MRS. MORRISON, 2 Highbury Road, Wimbledon.

LONDON CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS have vacancy for boy leaving school. Box W-1708, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, Sixty-Seven Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 7/6; permanent guests from 21/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

LONDON, W. 8.—2 rooms in partly furnished flat; entrance Kensington Gardens; C. H. W., lift. Box W-1710, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON, S. W. 5. — Bed-sitting room with use kitchen and bath in lady's flat. 25/-. Box W-1706, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

PUTNEY, 11 Howards Lane, London, S. W. 15—Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath, E. L., from 25/- p. w. with breakfast (optional); 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2315.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE — Modern, attractively furnished flatlets, P. O. telephones; from 35/- with breakfast. 13, Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Tel. KEN. 4740.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR—Repair Specialist. J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Rd., Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone LIBerty 5736.

TYPEWRITERS

URGENTLY WANTED!
All Makes TYPEWRITERS for Cash
Blue Seal Products, Ltd.
106-7, High Holborn, London, W. C. 2 (opposite Holborn Tube). 'Phone Holborn 3696.

TYPEWRITING

EXPERIENCED TYPIST, own machine, requires work at home: terms moderate. Mrs. Bartholomew, 35, Colville Terrace, London, W. 11. Bay. 3059.

J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629. At your service as usual. All typewriting, duplicating.

UPHOLSTERING

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Eiderdowns, etc. Brighten dull days. 52, Ullswater Rd., Barnes, London, S. W. 13. Riv. 6239.

WANTED TO BUY

AFTER THE WAR your Home Movie Projector will soon be out of date. We pay top prices for 16mm. Talkies, 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Home Movie Projectors: Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras and enlargers are still urgently wanted—will you release yours? — WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones (Terminus 2548 (2 lines) (Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

'Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 And at Fulham

GROCERIES
Have you thought of coming to us?
We will gladly serve you.
MRS. E. YOUNG
4, Campden Street
Kensington Church Street, W. 8.

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS *and* PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt Attention
Motor delivery London and district daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8
Western 0921

ENGLAND

LONDON *(Continued)*

The House of
Charles H. Baker
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS And MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS REPAIRS

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for:
Cliftons Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.—Stratford

BOARDMANS
THE WEST END STORE IN THE EAST
BROADWAY · STRATFORD · E.15
PHONE MARYLAND 2500 (6 LINES)

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook — Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

MISS DORNE
Ladies' Hairdresser
151a, Upper Richmond Rd., S. W. 15. (Putney 1717)
Two doors from Putney Hill
Experienced Permanent Waving

LONDON S. W.--Streatham

DAVID ELLEY, LTD.
Ironmongers
496, Streatham High Road
Phone Pollards 4929
We still have good stocks of glass substitute at 7d. per sq. ft. Among the 1001 other articles stocked are
"LOCKS, BOLTS, AND BARS"

LONDON S. W.--Wimbledon

SALES AND REPAIRS
R. TROTT
7, Queen's Road
Phone Wimbledon 2373

The Oldest firm in Wimbledon with the highest reputation

South Down Farm Dairy Ltd.
(Estd. 1875)
50 Hill Road, Wimbledon, Tel. WIM. 0021 and 34 High Street, also 264 The Broadway
Pure Milk delivered twice daily.

Eire

DUBLIN

Switzers
FOR CHILPRUFE, PESCO, JAEGER
and other leading makes of underwear
SWITZER & CO. LTD., DUBLIN

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel and Cement
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Electrolytic Tinplate Can Be Polished by Radio?

Steel can be plated with tin by passing it through a chemical bath containing suspended pure tin, "dissolved" by an electric current. The surface of the thin layer of tin thus deposited is not smooth but marred by countless microscopic ridges and gulleys.

This dull gray surface previously was made smooth and bright by treatment in huge gas furnaces or great vats of hot oil. Now, however, as a result of a new radio (or high frequency) method devised by Westinghouse engineers, the dull-surfaced, tin-coated steel strips are passed through the turns

Westinghouse Photo

R. M. Baker, Westinghouse engineer who developed the system discussed in this article, checking the temperature of the steel strip as it emerges bright and shiny from the copper coils.

of a copper coil, emerging in a fraction of a second with a bright, mirror-like finish.

While passing through the coils, the strip is pelted by radio waves, sent out at a rate of 200,000 a second. The effect of these waves is to melt the tin plating, causing the tiny ridges to run down into the corresponding gullies, making the surface smooth and shiny. On leaving the copper coils, the strip passes into a tank of water which cools and hardens the tin plating.

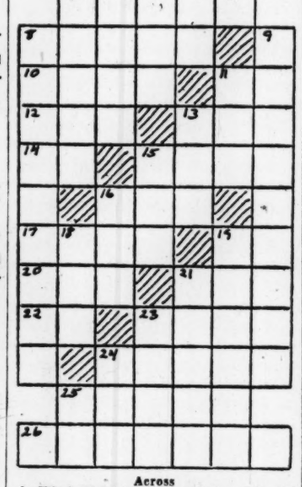
Several advantages, of considerable importance at a time when the nation's supply of tin is so limited as to result in wartime bans on the packaging of various products in tin, are claimed for the radio polishing process.

The apparatus can be included directly in the tinplating line; the process is much faster than older methods; it eliminates big furnaces and vats; no supports touch the strips at the moment of polishing to mar the shine of the surface; and the heat can be regulated readily to compensate for the slowing up as a new strip is fastened to the strip going through the coil.

It is thought that this method will make possible speeds of 1,000 feet per minute in electrolytic lines. The earlier furnace and vat methods were limited to speeds of 150 and 50 feet per minute, respectively.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What district of Greece is celebrated as abode of a simple, pastoral people?
7—What is a constellation between Pisces and Taurus?
8—What is an abrasive used for grinding and polishing?
10—Female rabbits are called what?
11—You and I.
12—Cuttlefish ejects what to enable him to escape from enemy?
13—Lassen Peak is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
14—Symbol for natrium.
15—What is a knot or lump in thread or cloth?
16—Through.
17—What mountain chain extends from Arctic to Caspian Sea?
19—Barrel (abbr.).
20—Who was wife of Aegir in Teutonic mythology?
21—Sound of doves.
22—Great Britain (abbr.).
23—What are very young calves called?
24—What was name of Phoebe Carr's sister?
25—What is first name of Miss Castagna, opera singer?
26—What is a city of central California?

Down
2—What is title of well-known novel by Helen Hunt Jackson?
3—What stream is between a brook and river in size?
4—Ventilates.
5—What was former title of governor of Algiers?
6—Exists.
8—"Auld Reekie" is what city?
9—What is chief constituent of cell walls of plant tissue?
11—What is name of one of Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse?
13—Mongrel dog is what?
15—Who was one of most important gods of Babylonian mythology?
16—1 Across was original seat of worship of what god?
18—What is name of mastiff hero of well-known tale?
19—The bay lynx is called what?
21—What does a minter make?
23—Color turquoise is a shade of what?
24—Noun suffix.
25—Box office (abbr.).

Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

de Gentilhomme, Gen. Paul (pôl dĕ zhäN′-tē′-yôm′) — —Fighting French High Commissioner for Madagascar.

Escobar, Adrián (ä-thryän′ äs′-kō-bär′)—Argentina's Ambassador to Brazil.

Jesschonnek, Col. Gen. Hans (häns yĕ′-shō-nĕk) — Germany's Chief of the General Staff of the Air Force.

Juin, Gen. Alphonse (äl′-fôNs′ zhü-ĂN′ — Reported French field commander in Africa under General Giraud.

Mambare (măm-bä′-rā) — River of New Guinea.

Portudal (pôr′-tü′-dăl′) — Seaport of West Africa.

Quintanilla, Luis (lōō-ĕs′ kĕn′-tä-nē′-yä) — Mexican envoy to Russia.

Velikie Luki (vyĕ-lyĕ′-kyĭ-yĕ lōō′-kyĭ) — Important railroad center of Soviet Russia.

Yuki, Toyotaro (tô-yô-tä-rō yōō-kē—even accent) — Governor of the Bank of Japan.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Kurgan (kōōr-gän′) — Hill overlooking the city of Stalingrad.

Lashio (lŭsh′-ī-ō) — Site of a large Japanese airdrome in Burma.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Three guesses.
Answer: Crow, perch.

Associated Press

Sky Patterns Over St. Paul's

An unusual photograph revealing vapor trails left high above famous St. Paul's Cathedral, after maneuvers by the Royal Air Force.

A Verse for Today . . .

His glory covered the heavens, and the earth was full of his praise. And his brightness was as the light, and there was the hiding of his power.—Hab. 3:3, 4

Three Guesses

Think of a short word
That's a boast, a noise, a bird.
Another, if you wish,
That's a measure, roost, and fish.

(Answer appears elsewhere on Page.)

Brevities

Detroit News: In the East they think they've now got the A gas ration cut to a point where a Rhode Islander can't get out of Rhode Island.

Ryan in Boston Herald: Consider all the bread that has been and will be enriched. It must make Henry Morgenthau's mouth water just to do something about it.

Milwaukee Journal: Servicemen in New York now get free rides in the subways. Surely, there are less drastic means of acquiring a commando training.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Joseph Goebbels has never told his people that Rommel was soundly trounced in Africa. It seems that only soft, decadent democracies can stand bad news.

In Lighter Vein

Forget the Enemy

Admiral Max Horton, the new Commander in Chief, Western Approaches, has had many adventures in submarines.

On one occasion he and three brother-officers were playing bridge while their submarine lay on the bottom in enemy waters. German ships were on patrol above them, and during one hand sweepwires could be heard scraping over the sub.

When the last card was played, their opponents claimed that Horton and his partner had gone down one trick doubled.

"No," said Horton; "you revoked when that wire fouled us, so you forfeit two tricks. At bridge you simply must keep your mind on the game."—Answers.

The Better Way

A young man who had worked for two weeks in an automobile factory, as Robert Newcomb tells the story, said to his foreman: "I want to recommend the elimination of my job."

When the flabbergasted foreman found that the young man was serious, he took him to the superintendent. The employee explained again that his job could be done away with if the man who performed the operation next to him would do his part of the work differently. Sure enough, this newcomer was right; no one else had ever noticed what he saw.

The job was abolished, but the young man was too valuable to let go. He was given a better job. Today he spends most of his time wandering about the plant, looking for jobs that can be done differently at less cost in time and effort and money.

There's always work for those who can show others how to do their jobs better, but often it requires more courage than those on the regular staff are willing to display.—Net Results.

Daily Quotation

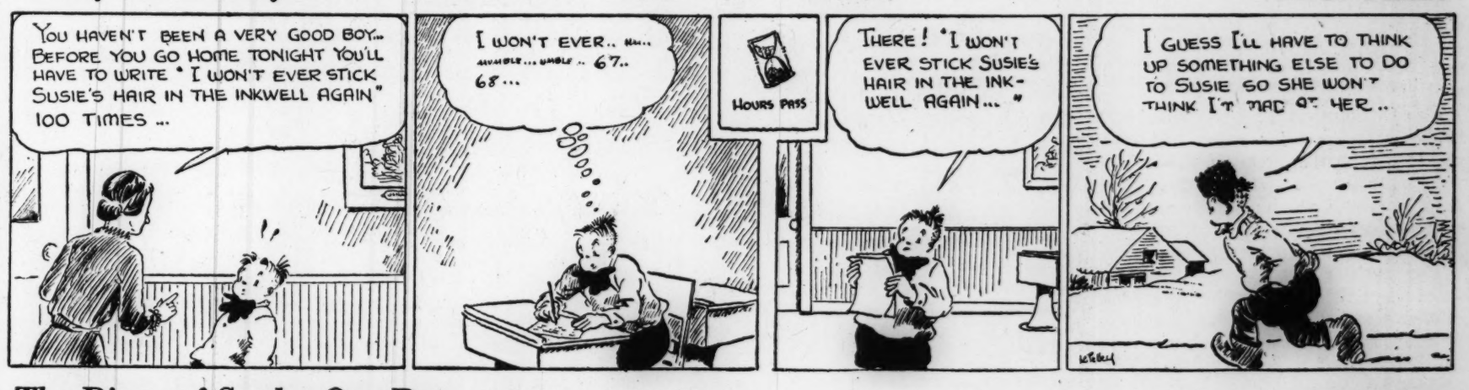
THE power of choosing good and evil is within the reach of all.
—Origen

NEWS ITEM— London:- *Wooden-soled shoes will soon go on sale here*

THIS WOOD LOT FOR SALE
JUST THE SPOT TO SET UP MY SHOEMAKER SHOP
NOW DON'T GO CHEWING ON THAT ONE — YOU'LL GET SPLINTERS
CLEAN AND POLISH, PLEASE
"SAND PAPER FACTORY"
H-M-M TERMITES
JOE COBBLER SHOEMAKE
I. F. VAN ZELM

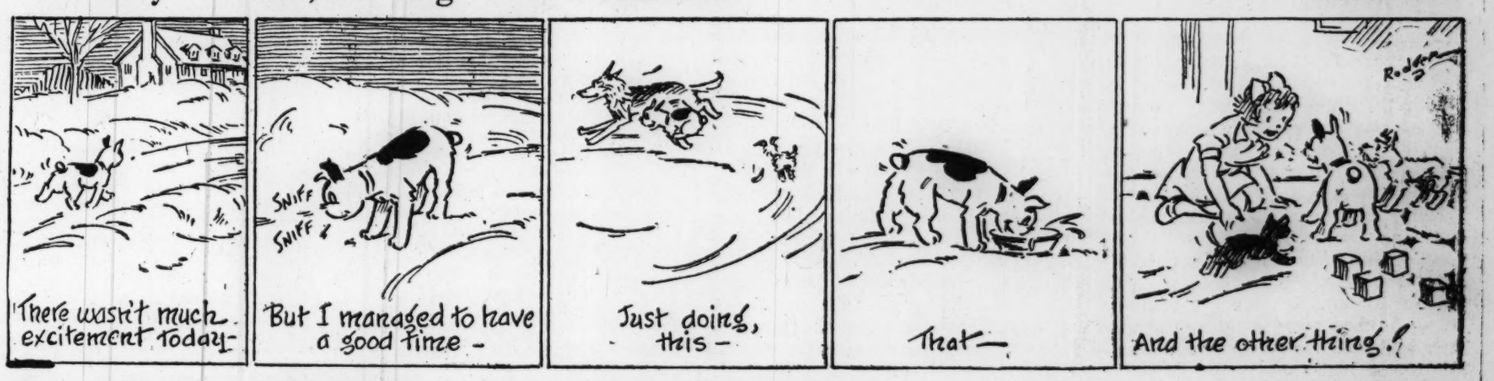
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Wouldn't Want to Spoil a Nice Friendship*

By Le Pelley


YOU HAVEN'T BEEN A VERY GOOD BOY... BEFORE YOU GO HOME TONIGHT YOU'LL HAVE TO WRITE "I WON'T EVER STICK SUSIE'S HAIR IN THE INKWELL AGAIN" 100 TIMES ...
I WON'T EVER.. MM... 67.. 68...
HOURS PASS
THERE! "I WON'T EVER STICK SUSIE'S HAIR IN THE INK-WELL AGAIN... "
I GUESS I'LL HAVE TO THINK UP SOMETHING ELSE TO DO TO SUSIE SO SHE WON'T THINK I'M MAD AT HER..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Had a Good Time!*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*And They Won't Wait Till Friday*

By The Hagers

"What if the pelicans all spurn Our pleas to reinstate the tern?

Suppose the island they won't leave. Have you a plan, Bill, up your sleeve?"

"Shipmate, if they will not comply, Some strategy," said he, "we'll try.

I think I know their favorite dish. We'll land off shore and yell, 'Fresh fish!'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Budgeteering

Americans would do well to remember that the President's budget message is only the beginning of budget-making, and that their continuing interest and influence can be useful in the remaining stages. Probably the broad outlines of fiscal policy sketched by the Chief Executive will not be greatly changed by Congress. It is unlikely that Congress will reduce the $100,000,000,000 estimate for next year's expenditures. But Congress really makes the budget—by a sadly antiquated and complicated system.

In Great Britain a budget is a budget—a schedule of national expenditures and receipts, including a clear-cut tax program. It is prepared by the Government and Parliament usually has few basic changes to make. In the United States a budget is something to be torn apart and remade four or five times in at least four Congressional committees. It was only about six weeks ago that Congress finally settled the program of taxation on 1942 income—thus completing action on a most vital part of the budget submitted a year ago.

This slow and complicated process in which Congress has the largest and the final voice is one reason for the President's budget message being very general in its terms. The other is that shifts in the war needs or evolving policy may alter both expenditures and receipts. Inflation can greatly increase costs, war developments or political pressures could remake lend-lease estimates, and a crisis in food production might demand larger farm payments.

Many phases of the budget message call for detailed discussion, but in broadest outline its most interesting feature is the jump from $77,000,000,000 to $100,000,000,000 in expenditures for the fiscal year of 1943. It was only about forty years ago that the American people were a bit shocked when Congress appropriated $1,000,000,000 and were not reassured by the statement that "This is a billion-dollar country." Is it a hundred-billion dollar country? The President assures citizens that the debt can be paid off and some of the best economists declare it can be carried without undue strain. The fact seems to be that whatever is necessary to win the war will be spent.

But the average citizen cannot feel too easy about this staggering debt and he will welcome two things:

1. A check to insure that so much has to be spent, or rather that every dollar is spent most effectively. Some of the exposures of waste and prosecutions for profiteering have helped, but unremitting vigilance is needed and Congressional investigation can be highly helpful in this sphere.

2. Measures to pay off a larger part of the war expenditure as it is incurred. The public is asking for pay-as-you-go taxes and the general idea has been indorsed by the President and Congressional leaders. At present the United States is postponing two-thirds of its war costs, whereas Britain is paying half. The Presidential budget looks toward a fifty-fifty division for America. Congress should be encouraged to put it into effect.

Possibly the most useful exercise of public opinion would be in persuading Congress to modernize its own handling of the budget. This newspaper has previously urged that the Senate and House drop the procedure by which in each one the budget is mangled by committees on appropriation and on taxation and substitute one joint committee to deal with it completely.

The basic reform needed is a change of attitude. Congress should cease acting as an agent for every special interest bloc which demands expenditures and operate more on the original plan of a representative assembly—as the taxpayer's agent and watchdog. Such an attitude today would not need to cramp necessary war expenditures; it could insure their highest effectiveness.

The Kitchen Strategist

"Well," sighs the housewife as she tosses the can-opener into the discard, "It was nice to have known you."

But the gesture is not one of surrender. Ah, no! The kitchen strategist, like the Marines, has the situation firmly in hand—together with grandma's cook book. With a swift about-face, she has crossed ice cream, whipped cream, and other luxury desserts off the menu and substituted such old-time standbys as bread pudding, brown betty, and dishes like Mother used to bake.

Adeptly she has brought the American dinner table into wartime step. Spring will see many changes in the family menu. It will also find thousands of women cultivating their own victory gardens. And if "Mom" is doing war work, Junior, and Susie, and Dad will plant and hoe.

Many who haven't turned their hand to home canning for years will look up long-forgotten recipes. Those to whom the process is new will experience that thrill which comes to a housewife surveying shelves full of jars labelled in her own handwriting.

The wartime strategy of '43 reaches from the battlefront to the American kitchen and back again. But "the little woman" has rolled up her slevees and the home front is holding firm.

A Bataan at Buna

General MacArthur has turned the tables on the Japanese. A year ago they had him penned on a little point of land in the Philippines. Today his Australians and Americans have the remnant of an army of 15,000 Japanese trapped on a spit of land at Sanananda in the Buna area of New Guinea.

In the summer the Japanese pushed over the Owen Stanley Range and down within forty miles of Port Moresby. It looked like another defensive role for MacArthur. But his big bombers began to chop away at enemy supply lines and soon American and Australian forces had thrown the Japanese back across the mountains. For several weeks now they have been inching the last few miles down to the Buna beaches with the enemy fighting a dogged delaying action.

The Japanese still have toeholds at Lae and Salamaua on the northern coast of New Guinea, but MacArthur's Flying Fortresses have been giving them a good deal of attention lately. If Tokyo hopes to hold them it can do so only at a huge cost. Allied planes continue to sink transports and shatter Japanese air forces.

However the time and effort required to root the enemy out of the Buna area has once more evoked questions about the effort to roll up the Japanese, "island by island." But what was the alternative?

The bombers could be used in Burma or China. But they could not be used there in conjunction with American naval power. The drive to Buna takes on most importance when viewed as a preliminary to sea-air operations which if successful will break Japan's power in the whole Solomons-New Guinea-New Britain area and throw her navy clear back to Truk.

Is This New York?

Folks in "the sticks"—which is to say provincials from Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco—have always supposed that the only thing a New Yorker would stop to stare at was a horse. Certainly if you had tried to tell even a recluse of Hayseed Crossing that Gothamites would some day look at an automobile the way his grandpa did when the first one plowed into the verandy on Bumpus' General Store, he would have told you to go peddle your Brooklyn Bridge and Empire State Building somewheres else.

But it has come to that. The Government's ban on pleasure driving has reduced New York traffic to such an extent that the few cars to be seen are scrutinized not only by the police and OPA agents, but by thousands of pedestrians who walk the streets garbed in new virtue, as if participating in a sort of out-of-season Easter parade. Which is a good thing—the staring and the walking, and the virtuous feeling.

New York, as the hinterland likes to remind foreign visitors to the United States, is not America. But what has happened in New York reflects the trend in America: The realization that victory can be brought nearer by the many small sacrifices on the home front as well as by the greater ones demanded on the fighting fronts is making us civilians worthy of our servicemen.

In any event, Mayor La Guardia's imagination transported him away back to "Sweet Auburn" and Oliver Goldsmith when he saw what the ban on pleasure driving had done to New York. "Why," he cried, "New York looks like a deserted village." Doubtless Goldsmith's line, about no surly porter standing in state, will be as applicable to New York as to Auburn, now that there are fewer car doors to open before the marquees of hotels, theaters and apartment houses. Somehow one wishes Rip Van Winkle could give his regards to Broadway just now. Has anyone yet heard the sound of bowling in the Catskills above the hush on Fifth Avenue?

The Bookshelf

Escape From Japan

It was a foregone thing that books would result from the recent repatriation of Americans from the Far East. Max Hill, chief of the Tokyo bureau of the Associated Press, is first off the mark with EXCHANGE SHIP (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50).

Mr. Hill's journalistic acumen is accompanied by zip, color, incident, but there is a penalty of almost complete disorganization. Readers not familiar with the Far East, and with the people who figure in this volume, are likely to become extremely confused in attempting to follow the series of leaps and flash-backs in which Mr. Hill has indulged because he wished to deal not only with the subject of the exchange ship (or ships—he went to Lourenço Marques by the Asama Maru and on to America by the Gripsholm) but also with his previous period of Japanese captivity, and to a great extent with everything he knew about the Japanese.

* * *

The simple way to tell this story would be to start at some such beginning as Pearl Harbor, or Mr. Hill's arrival in Japan, and go right on through to his return to New York. Actually the author has started on June 17, 1942, as he is about to leave for home—keeping thereby to the terms of his title but involving himself in the necessity for telling a great deal of his tale more or less backward.

One of the most direct and personalized episodes, dealing with his life in prison, bobs up almost at the end in the form of an anecdote told to a shipmate en route from Rio de Janeiro to New York. There are things to remember in Mr. Hill's account of starvation diet, vain efforts to keep warm, reading Shakespeare three times and memorizing "Othello."

In the torrent of anecdote dealing with his own experiences and those of his fellow-repatriates, Mr. Hill embodies not only human interest but a great deal of solid information about the Japanese, with special reference to their treatment of the press. For example, when Premier Tojo and Foreign Minister Togo delivered speeches, the first belligerent and the second suave, it was discovered that the meaningless Togo speech had been cabled verbatim to New York before delivery by the official Domei agency, to the end that the American press played up the easy-to-get speech (of no consequence) and largely ignored the "hot" Tojo utterance.

* * *

Mr. Hill's account of the period just before Pearl Harbor, and when war struck, is of permanent historic value. We learn why a clipper was delayed at Hong Kong to take aboard Mr. Kurusu, Washington bound. When the Foreign Office was asked to be content with a reservation for the next plane, its representative coldly answered: "The next clipper will be too late." Ambassador Grew first learned of President Roosevelt's appeal, to be transmitted to the Emperor by himself, through a phone call by Mr. Hill on a basis of advice out of New York. Mr. Grew never got to the Emperor with the message.

There is so much of value in this book that it is a pity Mr. Hill marred his work by its confused assemblage, and the inclusion of much trivia. Nevertheless it well repays the reading.

R. G.

Our Readers Say—

Snowflakes and Sweet Peas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

That "First Snow" editorial in your paper may have been all right for New Englanders, but to allow it to travel away out here to sunny California without censoring was sheer cruelty.

Heart strings are heart strings and editors should think most seriously about the reach of their paper's circulation before discussing such an exquisite climatic experience as the silent downy fall of snowflakes.

The Home Forum Page followed suit by printing excerpts of Whittier's "Snow-Bound" accompanied by an essay upon Whittier. To me, Whittier and "Snow-Bound" have always been synonymous, for didn't we have an English teacher in the eighth grade that had us diagram every word of "Snow-Bound"? Nor did it spoil a word of it or of grammar for any one of us, but taught us to love both the more.

It may be difficult to believe as I write, sweet-peas are climbing up over the window-sill on their way to the top of the house, not being at all of the modest violet variety. These are sturdy long-legged, strong-limbed, as beautiful as they are robust.

But upon returning to the "First Snow" editorial. There has been but one drawback to emotionally bunching my Christmas moneys and flying eastward. It has been the apprehension that in the interval between New England rearing and Southern California living, habits may have entrenched themselves which might not just work into the scheme of things included in the return of the native.

So I am staying at home not perfectly satisfied nor truly unsatisfied but dreaming of the quiet of a first snowfall.

(MRS.) FLORA LAWRENCE MYERS

West Los Angeles

"Let the Farm Lads Alone"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A reader suggests in The Christian Science Monitor that the farm boy have a uniform. Heaven forbid. The fellows in uniforms have 27 buttons and more. Now why pick on the farm boy? He has two on the pants, two for suspenders, though sometimes a nail, and three on the shirt. Lucky lad. Let him alone.

Arlington, Mass. H. G. BARNES

Two Pins?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I never thought I'd owe Hitler anything. But I do.

It happened last week.

The laundry came home. And for the first time since 1917 my shirts were without cardboards and without pins. QUIDNUNC

Dedham, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

When Everybody Else Is Being Rationed

On Location

A Memory of Movie-Making

When I speak of location, I mean the sort Hollywood has always practiced so extravagantly. European movie makers have from time to time made grand pictures with superb natural locations—the Swiss Alps, the Himalayas, some frozen Russian steppe. But these have been the exceptions. Location, in Hollywood, has been the common thing. I mean players and crew fraternizing on some picturesque spot, grinding out the old silly Hollywood story against a background whose beauty would have entranced the ancient nature-loving Greeks.

Africa and Tibet, the Arctic and Antarctic, the jungles of South America, the lost islands of the Pacific, China, and Alaska, and Iceland—all have seen bronzed Hollywood crews at work. Players were sent along at first; but lately, with one or two exceptions, only the cameramen have gone, and the picture is then finished in Hollywood against a background of the projected film.

The locations I knew began, quite a few years ago, with trips made by western companies to the rough country back of the Frenchman's at Newhall, 25 miles from the studio, and have extended, in a little circle, only through the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona. Southwestern America—maybe there is a more beautiful and varied country, but I have never seen it.

Newhall, the steep sides of the Sierra Madre back of Pasadena, the Lasky Mesa back of Chatsworth, the Hearst Ranch at Triunfo, the (then) wild reaches of the Mojave and Colorado deserts (today the garden playgrounds of botanists and vacationists and dude ranchers), the North Fork of the Kern River above Kernville, the McKenzie River in Oregon, Tioga, Yosemite, and Donner Pass in the Sierra, Monterey and the beach at Carmel, at Laguna, and at LaJolla, the sands of Yuma, through which the American Canal now runs—these were the early location favorites. They are the favorites today.

The Santa Fé Country, the high Indian country from Tuba City to Kayenta, the Grand Canyon, the ranching country around Tucson, have been added.

* * *

In that day any typical western ranch from the Panhandle to the Horseheaven Plateau could have been well duplicated at the Frenchman's. Nice, Capri, and Tripoli were usually shot at one of the beaches with painted backdrops or double exposure—though today the Isthmus at Catalina is the favorite. A few palm trees convert it in an instant to any South Sea Island.

To arrive at a location with everything on hand to insure continuous shooting was difficult then, and is difficult today. On one Arizona location, DeMille wanted fresh flowers for a scene, and no fresh flowers had been brought. A "grip" rode forty miles to the nearest railroad, boarded a passing train and brought roses from the dining car.

On one location, William Wellman couldn't get his stunt men to go down a steep cliff. A "grip" of my acquaintance, Doody by name, wanted to know if Wellman would pay him the $100 that had been offered to the stunt men to go down the steep cliff on a rope. Wellman told him he would—and that he would add $100 to the pay check of any other man who would go down with him. Doody's brother came forward, and the two "grips" went down the ropes and swung about on the end of them for half an hour, then swung around on them, just for fun, for fully fifteen minutes after the shot had been completed. They didn't tell Wellman what everyone else on the set knew—that they had been going down those ropes every day and using them to swing across a slight chasm on the other side of which their cars were parked, saving themselves a half-hour walk by road!

Remarkable technical accomplishments have been achieved by movie crews on location. None, in my opinion, exceeds what was accomplished, and still is accomplished on distant and remote locations, by a firm of Hollywood caterers known as the Anderson Brothers.

Today the Andersons set up camps and cook shacks, not alone for the movie location companies, but for all sorts of western boom and mining towns from the Mexican border well into Alaska. But they began by feeding the movie companies. They have remained popular because they have consistently served the best and the freshest food in the most remote places. I can remember eating fresh trout at an Anderson cook shack in the middle of the desert—the trout having been flown nearly a thousand miles by plane the same day!

* * *

I once saw a polo game on location, between some Hollywood actors and technicians and a group of Navajo Indians, the latter riding bareback. I have seen Indian ceremonial dances of nearly every description, including the "squaw" dance— during which you have to pay the squaw to get her to let you stop dancing! I have seen Indian villages where a man was mayor, but where the women ran the place and the braves were guests in the house.

But the natural sights have been the best, and no one could forget them. Yellow aspens in the white snow at Santa Fé, the red mountains of Arizona, and the desert full of yellow palos verde and red-winged blackbirds, the crags and chasms of the Little Colorado and the Grand Canyon (I once had to walk out on a narrow ledge ten feet wide in the canyon, with walls dropping away nearly a mile on each side. Ten feet wide—but we crawled on hands and knees because it seemed no wider than half a foot!) The purling white water of the McKenzie, the indigo blue of Tahoe ringed with snow-covered mountains, the Mojave and Colorado in a burst of spring flowers—and in the biting cold of winds driven over the snow of the Sierra.

The movie people could tell you a good deal more than they do in their pictures now. And someday they will.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

The Wide Horizon

What Is an Englishman?

By James Hilton

[Author of "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," "Lost Horizon," etc.]

What should an English writer say to Americans about England at the close of 1942? Not much, I assure you. This is no time for eloquence, nor for sentiment, either. Our two countries are in this mess together and we shall clear it up together, whether we get on each other's nerves or not. But we might as well not get on each other's nerves. And it would be easier to avoid this if we both realized a few simple things.

First, that we don't often meet each other. That may seem at first glance astonishing, but it is really a mathematical fact. The boat-loads of Americans who used to visit England before the war generally confined themselves to London and a few tourist spots. They went to Stratford-on-Avon and Stoke Poges and Windsor Castle and saw the Trooping of the Colors. They had a wonderful time and brought back to America an idealized picture of ancient towns, historic cathedrals, aristocratic pomp, and hotels where (for fun, as it were) there was no ice-water.

* * *

On the other hand, the very much smaller number of English who ever visited America usually stopped at New York, or (greatly daring) slept overnight and found themselves in Hollywood. They too had a wonderful time and brought back to England thrilling memories of the Empire State Building, Radio City.

The plain truth, I am afraid, is less sensational about both countries; which is why I ask you to let me be unsensational and even unromantic about England for a moment.

England contains some forty millions of people, ninety-nine per cent of whom work for a living and always have done so. The majority of the English live in quite unhistoric places that the majority of English and Americans alike have never heard of. The average Englishman has only his two-week annual holiday for visiting cathedrals, and the chances are he prefers the seaside, where few cathedrals happen to be. The average Englishman, incidentally, earns in purchasing power about the same as the average American, or a little less.

The average Englishman lives in a house that he is very fond of for reasons that have nothing to do with picturesqueness. It may possibly have a bathroom, but it almost certainly hasn't got a refrigerator. His wife does the housework, and if he gets a salary raise she'd probably (in peacetime) ask him to buy a car rather than hire a servant.

The average Englishman doesn't know and has never met a lord, and thinks the whole title business rather snobbish, but he has a loyal affection for the royal family as a symbol of something or other he wouldn't be able to explain. For a somewhat similar reason he rather likes cricket, though he thinks it's an awfully slow game.

* * *

The average Englishman wouldn't call himself religious, and doesn't attend church regularly. But he's against anybody who's against religion, and he has a very odd way of looking at life which, if you told him it was spiritual, would make him exceedingly embarrassed.

The average Englishman sends his children to a government elementary school because he can't afford anything else, but he'd like to see the "Mr. Chips" kind of school democratized. And what's more, he's going to watch that these schools are democratized when the war's over.

The average Englishman puts his cross on a voting-paper if you can drag him to the polls, but he's pretty cynical about politics and has more faith in a good man than in a good politician; and if democracy were just electioneering he wouldn't put up much of a fight for it. But he knows by now (though he was slow to guess it) that democracy's more than electioneering, and more than politics, and more even than empires. In fact, he's beginning to feel in his bones that whether this or that place on the map "belongs" to England isn't so important as whether his sort of freedom is going to belong to his sort of world in the years to come.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 Three months.$3.00
Six months.....$6.00 One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St. Honoré.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....611 Olive Street
Kansas City.....1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....650 South Grand Avenue
Seattle.....1326 Fifth Avenue
London.....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris.....56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.